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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1244)

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|---|---|---|---|
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| Medium Eng./Hindi | English | Registration Number | 87661 |
| Center | ORN | Date 08 Feb 2020 | |

### INDEX TABLE

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 10 | |
| 2 | 10 | |
| 3 | 10 | |
| 4 | 10 | |
| 5 | 10 | |
| 6 | 10 | |
| 7 | 10 | |
| 8 | 10 | |
| 9 | 10 | |
| 10 | 10 | |
| 11 | 15 | |
| 12 | 15 | |
| 13 | 15 | |
| 14 | 15 | |
| 15 | 15 | |
| 16 | 15 | |
| 17 | 15 | |
| 18 | 15 | |
| 19 | 15 | |
| 20 | 15 | |

**Total Marks Obtained:**

**Remarks:**

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Discuss the need of an Independent Fiscal Council (IFC) in bringing about transparency and accountability in fiscal processes in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में राजकोषीय प्रक्रियाओं में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही का समावेश करने हेतु एक स्वतंत्र राजकोषीय परिषद (IFC) की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

The idea of Independent Fiscal council was proposed by the 14th as well as 15th finance commission so that better fiscal discipline can be observed at the centre.

Need of Independent fiscal council

(1) At present, centre regulates the fiscal budget of the States but no authority in place to monitor
↳ fiscal discipline of centre

(2) It can make suggestions regarding
↳ Devolution of funds
↳ fund raising through
- Dis investment
- Bond issuance

and hence sets accountability.

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(3) Can assess the allotment of funds by the centre in its budget and hence
↳ brings transparency in the budgetary process
↳ make people more aware about the spending.

(4) At present, CAG audits the account of centre only after the expenditure has already been made.
↳ Independent fiscal council can ~~so~~ avoid such disproportionate use of funds before the expenditure. ⇒ Transparency.

(5) Fiscal scrutiny over various schemes being perpetually renewed by the Government
→ hence checks populist steps

Hence, IFC is the need of the hour as it also balances the power tilt presently in favor of Centre.

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2. Recognizing the potential of exports in generating employment, a number of steps need to be taken to address India's weakening export competitiveness. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**

रोजगार सृजन हेतु निर्यात क्षेत्र की क्षमताओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत की कमजोर होती निर्यात प्रतिस्पर्धा को संबोधित करने हेतु कई कदम उठाए जाने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India's exports have seen a decline in the past five years ~~comp~~ in contrast with the rapid growth of the economy. This indicates towards the weakening export competitiveness of India.

Potential of exports in generating employment :

(1) Exports are propelled by industries and hence is directly linked with human resource demand

(2) For labor intensive industries like Textile, leather, etc. - exports can create millions of jobs

(3) Exports require other infrastructure like roads, ports etc. and hence

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can spur the demand.

Steps need to taken :

(1) Focus on manufacturing sector as
↳ opportunity is high due to increase in labor cost in china
↳ labor intensive in nature
eg. Footwear industry
↳ high involvement of women's SHGs in this sector.

(2) Developing the special economic zones on lines of recommendation by Baba Kalyani committee

(3) Government incentives need to be re-aligned as dispute regarding MEIS is in WTO.

(4) IT/ITes sector contributes heavily and hence this should be leveraged. Through FTAs like EUFTA

Hence, Export needs a boost which depends on infra capabilities of India as well.

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3. Highlighting the main features of National Mineral Policy, 2019, discuss how it can help in ensuring sustainable and responsible mining.
**(150 words) 10**

राष्ट्रीय खनिज नीति, 2019 की मुख्य विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि यह संधारणीय और उत्तरदायित्वपूर्ण खनन सुनिश्चित करने में कैसे सहायता कर सकती है।

Mineral falls under the state list of schedule VII but mining falls under the ambit of union list. The need of uniform legislation in wake of Rat hole mining incident pushed the passage of National Mineral Policy, 2019

Main features

(1) Reverse bidding be employed for the auction process.

(2) Blocks can now be chosen by the company depending upon its Research in the area.

(3) Revenue sharing basis of mining activities

(4) Environmental Assessment needs to be taken & stricter implementation

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(5) Bans the practice of Rat hole mining, Road side Mining, etc
→ Mining to be carried out in place considering health of miner

(6) Annual health check up mandatory for the miner
↳ due to exposure of poisonous Gases.

(7) Set up corridors for mining.
Helps in sustainable and responsible mining as.

* keeps environment at preference to prevent pollution of air, land, water.

* Aims to maintain health of the worker

* Bans practices that risk human life

* Deployment of Technology to mine deeper

* ~~Ar~~ Mining corridors limit the spread of health hazard to adjacent areas

And hence, policy can result in sustainable & responsible mining by targeting multiple SDGs like SDG 3 - health at once.

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4. Highlighting the salient features of the PM JI-VAN Yojana, analyze how it can assist in achieving the vision and goals of the National Policy on Biofuels, 2018. **(150 words) 10**

"प्रधानमंत्री जी-वन योजना" की मुख्य विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि यह जैव ईंधन राष्ट्रीय नीति, 2018 की दृष्टि और लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार सहायक हो सकती है।

PM JI-VAN Yojana aims to increase the adoption and production of 'Jaivak idhan' - that is Biofuels

Salient features of PM JI-VAN

(1) growing climate suitable varities on the fallow lands
→ eg. Jatropha

(2) Increase the blending ratios in both diesel and petrol vehicles to 15% and 20% respectively.

(3) using algae for biodiesel production

(4) Biofuel be produced through methanol blending as well.

(5) minor forest produce can also be used.

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(*) It can assist in achieving the vision of National Biofuel policy as

→ it increases the blending ratio, thereby decreasing import dependence on oil

→ creates job opportunities with increased production of methanol and ~~oil~~ other bio oils.

→ Moving towards cleaner & less pollution India.

→ use of food crops (surplus) - eg. sugarcane for ethanol production helps in better utilization of the produce

↳ better remuneration to farmers as well.

Hence, PM JI-VAN is a well-intended scheme which augments the National Biofuel policy.

This forms ~~the~~ an important step towards the cleaner India Dream.

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5. Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) provides an alternative to capital and chemical intensive agriculture currently being practiced in India. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**

जीरो बजट प्राकृतिक कृषि (ZBNF), भारत में वर्तमान समय में प्रचलित पूंजी और रसायन गहन कृषि का एक विकल्प प्रदान करती है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Recently Sikkim was awarded by the FAO for its high adoption of Zero Budget Natural farming achieving 100% organic farming.

Zero budget Natural farming as an alternative :

(1) Complete use of agricultural waste in making manure, composting, etc.

↳ this eliminates the need to purchase expensive chemical fertilizers which harm the fertility of the soil in long run.

(2) Also, the technique requires large amount of agricultural waste and

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

animal ~~stock~~ waste management
↳ is labor intensive in nature
thus does not require
capital to buy heavy machines

(3) Since it emphasise on organic produce, it involves used of seeds naturally obtained from fruits etc.

(4) The demand of organic produce is high all over the world
→ hence better remuneration
→ can help achieving target of doubling farmer's income by 2020

(5) In order to avoid weeds & unwanted herbs, mulching is used in the field
→ it makes less / zero use of herbicides.
→ soil retains water for longer time, hence reducing demand of water.

Thus, the practice of zero budget Natural farming could become an answer for the agricultural distress in India, furthering ~~sto~~ goal and spirit of "Jai Kisan"

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6. Marine life is facing 'irreparable damage' from the millions of tonnes of plastic waste which ends up in the oceans each year. In this context, examine the implications of plastic pollution on marine ecosystem and suggest some measures for addressing this problem. **(150 words) 10**

समुद्री जीवन, प्रति वर्ष समुद्र में पहुँचने वाले लाखों टन प्लास्टिक कचरे के कारण 'अपूरणीय क्षति' का सामना कर रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, समुद्री पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण के प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए और इस समस्या के समाधान हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाइये।

Sargasso patch in the Atlantic ocean is the most widely known example of human imprints on sea, and how plastic pollution is taking over the seas.

Implications of plastic pollution on marine ecosystem :

(1) Remain suspended in the marine ecosystem for thousands of years

(2) are often ingested by fishes/sharks in search of food.

(3) end up in human system through the process of Bio accumulation and Biomagnification at each level.
→ microplastic beads - are one such example.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Affects the biodiversity by increasing oxygen demand of water body for complete degradation

(5) Blocks sunlight from entering the sea
→ can change the temperature of water body
→ thereby causing loss of phytoplankton, corals etc.
→ can hamper growth of aquatic flora

Measures to address the issue:

(1) Recycling the plastic ~~to~~ waste
→ Need seggregation
→ effective disposal of plastic by consumers

(2) Ban single use plastic

(3) moving towards Biodegradable and reusable products.
eg. ⊙ cloth bags in stead of Plastic ones
⊙ paper straws instead of plastic straws.

Hence,
(4) Discourage use of plastics and extended producer responsibity principle can also be used to tackle the menace

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Write a short note on the evolution of Bharat Stage norms in India. Also discuss the significance and challenges posed by the planned introduction of BS-VI norms in India from the year 2020. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में भारत स्टेज मानकों के विकास पर एक संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए। साथ ही, वर्ष 2020 से भारत में BS-VI मानकों को योजनाबद्ध रूप से लागू किए जाने के महत्व और उसमें आने वाली चुनौतियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

→ Bharat stage norms are inspired from the European norms are depend heavily on the European frameworks.

→ In wake of high Air pollution, there norms were formed by the Government of India

→ At present Bharat norm IV are in place which are same as EU-IV.

→ Government has planned to skip BS V and directly implement BS VI due to rapid increase in air pollution

Significance of BS VI norms

(1) Can lower the $SO_2$ and $CO_2$ emissions by around 75% from diesel vehicles

(2) Addresses the demand of public to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

control the vehicular emissions.
→ contribute around 35% to Delhi Pollution.

(3) At present, India ranks poor in air pollution standards
→ Delhi being worst capital in terms of pollution

(4) BS VI norm
fuel and vehicles can also spur the growth in auto sector currently going through a slowdown.
↳ as the demand may increase due to regulations

challenges to BS VI norms

(1) Auto manufacturers complain of less time for compliance

(2) Technology upgardation requires time and this probably has also caused

(3) a slowdown in auto industry

(4) lack of incentives for people to move towards BS VI

Hence, Government needs to take concerns of all stakeholders while framing any future policy so that an effective implementation can be put in place

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**8.** What are black holes? Highlight the challenges in imaging a black hole? How were these challenges overcome by the Event Horizon Telescope project? **(150 words) 10**

ब्लैक होल क्या हैं? ब्लैक होल के चित्रण (इमेजिंग) में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इवेंट होराइज़न टेलीस्कोप प्रोजेक्ट द्वारा इन चुनौतियों को कैसे दूर किया गया?

Black holes are defined as region in space where the density of matter tends towards infinity and hence it is able to absorb all the light that is thrown at it.

Challenges in imaging a blackhole:

(1) It absorbs all of the light thrown at it and hence no Reflection takes place.

→ This makes it difficult to capture the image.

(2) Due to duality in nature of light, even in the nearby region, it tends to bend the light and hence path traced by light gets bent.

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Event Horizon telescope overcame these challenges by employing a large number of telescopes at different locations of the world.

→ the light which gets bent was recieved by the reciever at some other location.

→ Repeated transmission & recieval of light signals over a period of time helped in creating the image of the black hole.

This breakthrough can help scientists in further analyzing the nature of black hole and how information interacts with it as theorized by the late. Stephen Hawking sir as well.

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9. While mentioning the objectives of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), discuss the challenges which are hindering the utilization of the ATT to its full potential. **(150 words) 10**

शस्त्र व्यापार संधि (ATT) के उद्देश्यों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उन चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए जो ATT को इसकी पूर्ण क्षमता से उपयोगित किये जाने में बाधक हैं।

Arms trade Treaty aims to regulate the trade of arms among Governments or private companies.

objectives of Arms Trade Treaty are

1) prohibition on the transfer of weapons to the party which uses it for mass destruction or terrorism.

2) sets the Government (supplier one) to be responsible for the above act.

Challenges to Arms Trade Treaty :

1) withdrawal of global powers like USA, indicates the lowered confidence in treaty.

2) non compliance by nations like China which once supplied arms to

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insurgents in Punjab.

(3) No monitoring mechanism for member countries.

(4) Responsibility without Accountability in case of breach of the provisions.

Steps Needed :

(1) Countries need to utilize the ATT as a global platform to fight against terrorism.

(2) Getting developed nations like US on board and stricter monitoring and regulatory Mechanism.

The present status of ATT can be revived by India ~~pt~~ by playing a major role to further strengthen the fight against terrorism and setting Accountability for rogue nations like Pakistan which provide safe heavens to terrorists.

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10. Threats to internal security of India may be posed both through the communication networks and also to the networks. Discuss. Also, highlight the steps taken by the government in making the networks more secure. **(150 words) 10**

भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा को खतरा संचार नेटवर्कों के माध्यम से एवं स्वयं संचार नेटवर्कों को खतरा होने, दोनों ही प्रकार से हो सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, नेटवर्कों को अधिक सुरक्षित बनाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Recently, the data breach in one of the Nuclear power plants created an alarmed situation about the threats to India's internal security.

Threats through communication network:

(1) Through phone tapping - most widely used tool to breach privacy

(2) Through cyber attacks on government portals which contain sensitive information of citizens.

(3) Through social media platforms spreading extremist messages for brain washing.
→ recently youth from Kerala joined ISIS.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Honey trapping the armed personnel
eg. case in point could be that of DRDO scientist.

(5) attacking critical infrastructure like Nuclear plant
→ can create Nuclear Hazard

Threat to networks :

(1) Dismantling communication connectivity
→ in event of disaster to create chaos

(2) under sea cable being attacked by pirates for personal & vested gains

(3) In present age, it can very well isolate a region from the mainland.

Hence, communication safety was addressed by the Government through
→ Data protection bill
→ Telegraph Act which prohibits phone tapping
Also, India needs to develop its own platform for security personnels to avoid any intrusion in security

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**11.** Highlight the importance and challenges related to integration of Variable Renewable Energy (VRE) in India. Mention some steps that can be taken for its smooth integration with the synchronized Indian grid. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में परिवर्तनीय नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा (VRE) के एकीकरण के महत्व और इससे संबंधित चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। ऐसे कुछ कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए जो समक्रमिक (सिंक्रनाइज्ड) भारतीय ग्रिड के साथ इसके सहज एकीकरण के लिए उठाए जा सकते हैं।

India has been pushing towards adoption of Renewable energy in the domestic as well as international platforms and hence, has put a high target of getting 175 GW from Renewable sector under Paris deal.

(*) Importance of integration of variable renewable energy:

(1) To overcome the problem of intermittent supply from the renewable projects eg solar

(2) Utilization of the existing transmission infrastructure through integration.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Help achieve the Nationally determined Goals ~~to~~ for sustainable growth.

(4) Increases reliance of the renewable sources through grid connectivity.

(5) Mainstream use of renewable energy through integration as it encourages
- People to use / opt for renewable energy
- DISCOMs to purchase this energy

Challenges related to integration of variable renewable resources:

(1) Need Research and development in the sector for effective integration

(2) over reliance on the imports for key components in the renewable sector
↳ links fluctuation with energy security.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) price disparity between renewable and coal based plants electricity.

(4) under utilized capacity of the renewable sector and hence production is too low to be significant

(5) Recent events of grid failure can create a period of complete blackout in case of interdependence.

Steps needed for smooth integration

(1) Achieving hybridization among renewable energy first eg. solar-wind plant
↳ this creates continuity in supply

(2) use of technology to determine peak demands and avoid grid failure.

Therefore, India needs to further the efforts in this field to achieve the goal of Green energy and have sustainable growth

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**12.** There have been arguments that India could fall into a 'middle income trap'. Explaining the phenomenon, highlight the reasons behind such arguments. How can India avoid it? **(250 words) 15**

ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत 'मध्यम आय पाश' में फंस सकता है। इस परिघटना की व्याख्या करते हुए, ऐसे तर्कों के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। भारत इससे किस प्रकार बच सकता है?

Middle income trap' was recently mentioned in the Economic survey of India. It is a phenomenon where a country grows rapidly to enter the category of middle income countries but fails to move further into the high income countries.

This phenomenon was observed in countries like Thailand, Vietnam

Reasons for the arguments that India could fall into such trap being

(1) High ~~ex~~ unemployment rate at 6.5%

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) low skill set - only 2.3% of working population are formally trained.

(3) outcomes of learning are poor as reported by pratham in its ASER report

(4) Low focus on vocational training as Indian society continues to value 'degree' more

(5) Not being able to expand the Manuf-acturing sector and majority of the population still involved in the primary sector (agriculture)
~ 49% of population in agriculture.

Apprehension of
(6) Not being able to reap benefits of Demography

How Indian can avoid it?

(1) creating high skill jobs
↳ upgrading manufacturing sector technology

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ tackling issue of disguised unemployment in agriculture

(2) Skill India programe
↳ emphasis on skill acquisition
↳ helps people switch to higher skill set.

(3) Apprenticeship - on the job training for the employees. eg: National Apprenticeship program.

(4) creating environment of innovation
↳ start up India
↳ Stand up India
↳ Imprint scheme

(5) Growth along with job creation

Therefore,
India has already taken some initiatives as mentioned above to tackle the middle income trap. The rapid growth of the Indian economy is likely to gain momentum with structural reforms.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**13.** Highlighting its importance, discuss the major issues that plague effective monetary policy transmission in India. Also, mention the steps taken by RBI to improve it. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में मौद्रिक नीति संचरण के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन प्रमुख मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए जो इसकी प्रभाविता को बाधित करते हैं। साथ ही, इसमें सुधार के लिए RBI द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Monetary policy transmission is the effect of the decisions taken by the RBI through various instruments like
↳ changing repo rate
↳ open market operations, etc.

on households and whole economy in general.

Importance of Policy Transmission

(1) Ensures macroeconomic stability of the country.

(2) helps in keeping inflation in check

(3) has regulating effect on the banking system

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) aligns its goals with the government's objectives of public welfare

(5) Avoids the situation of economic crisis and also ensures price stability in retail market as well.

(2) Major issues that plague the monetary policy transmission :

(1) low deposit of RBI with banks i.e household form major deposits for banks
∴ Banks have little effect of Policy rates.

(2) internal Benchmarking by the banks i.e, use of Marginal cost of lending rate where banks are not bound to transmit the policy.

(3) Transmission with a time lag as banks delay the transmittion

(4) low credit availability with banks

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

also acts as deterrent in policy transmission.

(5) Issue of NPAs have created a liquidity crunch in the market.

Steps taken by RBI

(1) External benchmarking will be adopted for quicker and effective transmission of policy rate.

(2) long term Repurchase agreement (repo)
→ to increase lending ability of the banks.

(3) capital infusion to solve the issue of rising NPAs
↳ along with Prompt Corrective Action (PCA) norms.

Hence,
In order to have effective policy transmission, RBI has taken some steps. Further recommendations of PJ Nayak committee can be implemented to get results.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**14.** Highlight the constraints faced by rainfed agriculture in India. Discuss some agronomic practices that can be adopted for stabilizing agricultural production in rainfed areas. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में वर्षा सिंचित कृषि में आने वाली बाधाओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्रों में कृषि उत्पादन को स्थायित्व प्रदान करने हेतु अपनाई जा सकने वाली कुछ कृषि-वैज्ञानिक पद्धतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

In India, more than 50% of the gross cropped area falls under the rainfed region - that is, region where dependence is on Rain for water needs of the crops.

Constraints faced by rainfed agriculture

(1) huge dependence on monsoon for rain

(2) Climate change with increased frequency of extreme weather events like floods, droughts;

(3) Even during normal rainfall year, 80% of the total rain falls within 100 days of year.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) limited yield - as high yield variety (HYV) seeds are water guzzling in nature.

(5) low productivity implies low renumeration for the farmer.
↳ increases chance of getting into a debt trap.

(6) other constraints like
↳ monoculture practice leading to depletion of sources
↳ Declining soil productivity

Agronomic practices that can be adopted are :

(1) Traditional knowledge utilization
eg. creation of johads, wells.

(2) using Micro irrigation from nearby channels / wells.

(3) Rain water harvesting can be made mandatory in such regions

(4) more emphasis on allied sector

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

eg. ⊙ livestock farming
⊙ pisciculture

(5) using R&D in collaboration with Krishi vigyan kendras to develop high yield seeds but less water consuming in nature.

(6) Inter cropping - can be promoted to restore fertility of the soil.

(7) Indicious use of fertilizerss using soil health card.

(8) Developing a network of barrages, wells and tanks, so that depen-dence on rain can be reduced.

Hence,
agriculture with above steps can be done in rainfed regions to increase the productivity and renumeration. while adopting any technology, MS Swaminathan's concept of evergreen Revolution can be referred.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**15.** Despite the steps taken by the government in recent years, a number of problems continue to persist in the urea sector in India. Discuss. What reforms should be taken to address the persisting problems?

**(250 words) 15**

हाल के वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों के बावजूद, भारत में यूरिया क्षेत्र में कई समस्याएं निरंतर बनी हुई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। मौजूदा समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु क्या सुधार किए जाने चाहिए?

India is the second largest producer of urea in the world and is also the second largest consumer of it. urea forms an important ingredient of the fertilizers and hence is regulated by Indian Government.

Steps taken by the Government :

(1) Canalised import of urea to control the prices of it.

(2) Production cost based subsidy on urea to producers

(3) Introduced Soil health card to prevent misuse of urea.

(4) Neem coating on urea to prevent

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

its black trading to chemical companies.

(5) Recently, Government has indicated to transfer subsidy to the farmers directly instead of producers.

Problems in the urea sector:

(1) Issue of over use by farmers has skewed the N:P:K ratio to 8:4:1 (ideal: 4:2:1)

(2) leakage issues → loss during transportation; → black hoarding of the stock at point of sale

(3) Benificiaries are majorly large farmers and small and marginalized farmer continues to suffer

(4) less incentive for production companies to be efficient in their process as the subsidy is production cost based

(5) Demand supply mismatch due to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

poor forecasting models.

Reforms to be taken up :

(1) De-canalization of urea import
↳ creating a free market space

(2) usage be controlled

(3) supplying biogas/CNG (which is used as input) at uniform price
↳ to incentivise the efficient production.

(4) Aadhar based distribution to ensure small and marginalised farmers are just to get benefits.

(5) Subsidy to farmers directly through DBT → to plug leakages

(6) Encourage Zero Budget Natural farming so that farmers move to environment friendly practice.

Hence, by above steps the major issues in urea sector can be addressed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**16.** What is Access and Benefit Sharing? Explain how it aids in sustainable use of biodiversity. Also, mention the different global and national level mechanisms for ensuring Access and Benefit Sharing. **(250 words) 15**

पहुंच और लाभ साझाकरण (एक्सेस एंड बेनिफिट शेयरिंग) क्या है? यह जैव विविधता के संधारणीय उपयोग में किस प्रकार सहायक है, स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, पहुंच और लाभ साझाकरण सुनिश्चित करने हेतु वैश्विक और राष्ट्रीय स्तर की विभिन्न प्रणालियों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

"Access and Benefit sharing" is the principle where the benefits of the development / research are also shared with the origin country/people. In addition to benefits, access to such technology is also available to all the stakeholders.

Aids in sustainable use of biodiversity

(1) principle is accepted on international level hence prevents exploitation of biodiversity rich countries.

(2) Development of pathbreaking technology based on traditional knowledge creates information free flow.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) principle of fairness is upheld as all those provided input get benefits.

(4) welfare of the whole Globe

eg. in case of Medicines developed in one part, reaches those affected in the other part.

(5) Reinforces the principle of Globalisation

→ of Knowledge
→ of benefits
→ of technology

} hence prevents monopolisation of necessities.

Global Mechanisms for ensuring Access and Benefit sharing:

(1) Nagoya protocol emphasizes on this principle – in biodiversity.
↳ puts an obligation on all member states to follow it

(2) Cartagena protocol – in case of Living Modified organisms

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

National level mechanisms

1) Seed Bill
↳ companies to share benefits with farmers.

2) Medicine
↳ use of traditional knowledge of indigeneous tribes entitles them for benefit sharing.

3) Technology as a public good
↳ ShodhGanga portal for research information sharing among various research institutes

Hence, the principle of access and benefit sharing is underlying principle for many national and international laws. At the time when biodiversity is under severe stress, Global effort with integration of knowledge is required to address the issue.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**17.** Stating the significance, discuss the challenges in achieving disaster resilience of infrastructure. Suggest some ways for mainstreaming it in the development paradigm. **(250 words) 15**

अवसंरचनाओं का आपदाओं के प्रति सुनम्य (रेजिलिएंट) होने के महत्व को स्पष्ट करते हुए, इससे संबंधित चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए। इसे विकास प्रतिमान की मुख्यधारा में लाने हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाइये।

Recently, Disaster risk reduction conference marked the emphasis on Disaster resilience infrastructure and in its relevance in the backdrop of frequent cyclones like Fani, Gaj and floods - in Kerala, Bihar, Assam etc.

Significance of Disaster Resilient infrastructure:

(1) Decrease vulnerability to extreme weather events like flooding, cyclones, etc.

(2) India is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change and hence there is immediate need to adopt this framework.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) helps in preventing → life loss
→ infrastructure loss

(4) is in line with the principle of 'Build Back better' under Sendai Framework

(5) Examples which are successful in mitigating impacts
eg. Building code in Bhuj after Earthquakes

challenges in achieving resilience in infrastructure:

(1) lack of code for professionals like engineers in India
↳ No regulatory body
↳ No licensing

(2) Need uniform design codes for various disasters

(3) capital expenditure will be high in such a project given Economic

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

slowdown

(4) Implementing agencies – multiplicity of agencies and ministries.
↳ each disaster being addressed by different department of entirely different ministry.

(5) low awareness about the principle among people

Ways to Mainstreaming it in the development paradigm:

(1) Developing uniform design codes providing enough flexibility to be adapted as per local vulnerability.

(2) Mapping the zones as per vulnerability and type of disaster

(3) current projects in infrapipeline be aligned to the norms.

(4) Earmarking Budget for the purpose

(5) use Global facility for funding.

Therefore, for such a daunting task Government needs to adopt Sendai Guidelines in both letter and spirit.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**18.** Highlighting the significance of data localization for India, discuss various challenges associated with data localization. **(250 words) 15**
भारत के लिए डेटा के स्थानीयकरण के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, डेटा के स्थानीयकरण से जुड़ी विभिन्न चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently drafted data protection bill which has been sent to the standing committee, talks about the need of data localisation and how to achieve it.

Significance of data localization for India:

(1) Recent events of data breach by facebook goes against the fundamental right of an individual in India.
→ Art 21: Right to privacy

(2) Data has become the new oil for tech giants like Amazon, Google. and hence India with huge population base needs to control data outflow

(3) prevent data hegemony by developed nations like USA

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Advent of technologies like AI, Bigdata can manipulate the decision making also.

(5) Protecting sensitive National data for the purpose of National security.

(6) Honey trapping being done of various armed personnels, and those working in defence has come to light recently.

(7) issue of consented use not followed.

(*) Challenges associated with data localisation :

(1) Need of infrastructure for storing huge data

(2) Reluctance by tech giants like Facebook and whatsapp as it increases their cost

(3) Issue of implementation and regulation for such huge population
↳ with high vulnerability due to low literacy and even lower digital literacy.

(4) Can hamper the growth of data driven platforms like e-commerce

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps needed in this regard:

(1) classification of data and obligation to store only ~~sen~~ critical data in India
↳ can reduce infrastructure requirements
↳ can bring down reluctance of companies

(2) Imposition of huge fine / punishment in case of data breach
↳ itself can act as a deterrent

(3) Global norms can be developed with like minded Groups / Nations
eg: EU

Hence in this regard the recommendations of ~~Dr~~ B N Srikrishna should be followed and the Data Protection bill should be debated extensively with all stakeholders in mind to remove all apprehensions and to take holistic view.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**19.** Money Laundering as a socio economic offence is a menace especially for developing countries like India. Comment. What measures have been taken at the domestic and international levels to deal with this menace?

**(250 words) 15**

एक सामाजिक आर्थिक अपराध के रूप में धन शोधन विशेषकर भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों के लिए एक खतरा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस खतरे से निपटने हेतु घरेलू और अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर क्या उपाय किए गए हैं?

Recently, Economic survey represented a comparative study where it showed that the money laundering amount in last year equals the amount that government spent on health and education of the whole country.

Money laundering is a menace because —

(1) it amounts to deprivation of their economic freedom for many

(2) affects the investor confidence badly

(3) creates liquidity crunch in the lending institutions which in turn leads to
→ further low lending operations
→ halts the infrastructure projects

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Deprives people of their social and welfare entitlements
↳ as after such incidents Government's capital expenditure comes down.
↳ diverts the allocation of funds from welfare measures to other

(5) Deteriorates the rating of a Government's sovereign bonds.
→ market may slow down.
→ fall in FDI
→ high inflation with low Growth
→ currency depriciation

Measures that have been taken

(1) Fugitive economic offender's bill
→ provides for attatchment of all property.
→ creates a deterrent for the offenders to commit such act

(2) RBI has taken measures to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

tighten the regulation on banks to tackle issue of evergreening loans

(3) SEBI mandated KYC norms to enhance transparency in bond market

(4) → collaboration with nations
↳ under Extradition Agreement
eg: Recent verdict of UK court in Vijay Mallaya case

Globally,

* Institutions like IMF and groupings like OECD have formulated stricter norms against such fugitives.

Money laundering events shake the confidence of people in regulation in economic matters and hence can create moral hazards.

Money laundering act by the Government is a right step in the right direction to tackle this menace where International cooperation is the key in complete trial and conviction of such offenders

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**20.** The primary motive of terrorism differs from that of organised crime but there exists a symbiotic relationship between the two. Discuss.

**(250 words) 15**

आतंकवाद का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य संगठित अपराध के उद्देश्य से भिन्न होता है, किन्तु दोनों के मध्य एक सहजीवी संबंध पाया जाता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Globally, there has been a surge in terrorist activities with the rise of ISIS, LeT like terrorist organisations.

(*) Primary motive of Terrorism:

(1) create an environment of fear among the residents / citizens of a nation.

(2) Act is often committed against the Government
↳ aim to create anarchy

(3) Breeds on the ground of hatred towards a particular community or section of people / Nation.

(4) Extremist ideology propels one to commit such an act
eg Religious extremism.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(*) Primary motive of organised crime like bank robbery :

(1) Get benefit from ~~unauth~~ illegal activities

(2) Generally committed against the society instead of nation.
eg. Rape

(3) Motive is personal Benefit | pleasure or gain at the expense of violation of rights of other.

(4) Do not follow any particular ideology of hate or extremism.

Symbiotic Relationship between the two :

(1) Illegally obtained money being used by terrorist organisations

(2) Supply of arms → from organised criminals to terrorists and vice versa

(3) Disruption of a social order at one

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

place often facilitates terrorists to commit heinous acts. eg: J&K

(4) organised crime like corruption weakens the enforcement of law and thus makes it easier for terrorists to plan attacks.

eg. Parliament attack – one of the DSP is involved

Hence, one requires the other for its perpetual survival and hence often support each other to achieve their respective motives.

Indian needs
- vigilant IB
- strict enforcement of laws
- aware citizens
- harmonious environment
- social equality

to curb this menace of organised crimes and terrorism & block their symbiotic relationship

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1691)

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| Medium Eng./Hindi | English | Registration Number | 87661 |
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### INDEX TABLE

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 10 | |
| 2 | 10 | |
| 3 | 10 | |
| 4 | 10 | |
| 5 | 10 | |
| 6 | 10 | |
| 7 | 10 | |
| 8 | 10 | |
| 9 | 10 | |
| 10 | 10 | |
| 11 | 15 | |
| 12 | 15 | |
| 13 | 15 | |
| 14 | 15 | |
| 15 | 15 | |
| 16 | 15 | |
| 17 | 15 | |
| 18 | 15 | |
| 19 | 15 | |
| 20 | 15 | |

**Total Marks Obtained:**

**Remarks:**

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

**Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:**

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

**All the Best**

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. The practice of passing of bills without the scrutiny by the parliamentary standing committees undermines their significance and sets a wrong precedent. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

संसदीय स्थायी समितियों द्वारा संवीक्षा के बिना विधेयकों को पारित करने की परिपाटी, उनके महत्व को क्षीण करती है तथा गलत दृष्टांत स्थापित करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Parliamentary standing committees (PSC) are constituted as per rules of respective house of parliament. These committees are constituted for specific objectives such as Public Accounts committee (PAC) to scrutinize expenditure by Govt. and CAG reports.

Recently, bills were passed without referring them to parliamentary standing committees.

Undermines significance

(1) parliamentary control over executive is reduced.

(2) important provisions requiring expert advice are not scrutinised adequately

(3) party in power with members easily pass the bill without deliberations defeating whole purpose of parliament.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Opposing or dissenting views do not get appropriate attention

for eg. PAC is chaired by opposition party member. Thus, this ensures better scrutiny of CAG reports.

Sets wrong precedent

(1) state legislatures may adopt same practice

(2) party in opposition today may adopt same route when in power.

(3) Party in power generally gets 30-35% votes while opposition cumulatively gets 60-65% during elections.
This means majority voice is not listened to.

Way forward is to utilise the PSCs especially, those of economic nature, Speaker may play an important role in ensuring this.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**2.** The right to recall is a much-needed step to deepen democracy in India. Critically discuss. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में लोकतंत्र को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु 'राइट टू रिकॉल' एक अत्यंत आवश्यक कदम है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Right to recall refers to the right to voters to recall the chosen representative, if not satisfied with the work.

Advantages

(1) Deepen democracy by acknowledging people's right/control over representative even after election

(2) Elected representative has to perform throughout tenure.

(3) Promises ~~made~~ during ~~promi~~ electing will be carefully made. Thus, check false promises.

(4) Encourage public participation throughout the tenure of government

Issues

(1) Difficult to implement as logistical and financial burden increases

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) encourage local populist demands over national needs

(3) how to ascertain who actually voted in elections and who didn't? Thus, whom to give right to recall?

(4) Recall at any time would add to financial burden

(5) leads to political instability

(6) Generally, in first past the post system, winning party gets 35-40% votes. Thus, 60-65% people would always be against the elected

What can be done?

(1) Strengthen ECI and MCC

(2) Awareness about NOTA and some real meaning to it.

(3) Periodical review of work of MLA/MP by respective parties / EC / third party

Thus, Right to Recall have some practical problems in implementation. A better way is to choose & field honest and dedicated candidate.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Is anti-defection law a restriction on the freedom of choice of legislators? Examine and also highlight the role played by the Speaker in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

क्या दल-बदल रोधी क़ानून विधि-निर्माताओं (लेजिस्लेटर्स) की 'चयन की स्वतंत्रता' पर एक प्रतिबंध है? परीक्षण कीजिए और साथ ही इस संदर्भ में,अध्यक्ष द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Anti-defection law was included as schedule X in India constitution through 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act.

Restriction on freedom of choice?

(1) legislator is disqualified if he/she votes against the whip

(2) independent legislators cannot join a political party.

(3) Nominated legislators are allowed to join political party within 6 months of taking oath and not after that

(4) Legislator cannot have a view contrary to party view, thus, against individuality and article 19 of Indian constitution

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Advantages

- check horse-trading post elections
- ensures stability of government
- rational to disallow independent candidates as they fought & won against the parties' manifesto
- legislator who won on manifesto of party should also adhere to its ideals.

Speaker's Role

(1) decides on disqualification under anti-defection in Lok Sabha

(2) ~~but~~ decides whether to admit party's complaint against legislator

(3) Impartial role of speaker in deciding cases is expected

(4) Decision should be made in time bound manner [Supreme Court]

Kihoto hollohon case has perfected the schedule X at places, however, more still needs to be done such as Speaker's role may be given to President in such cases

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Inter-state river water disputes have been among the most pressing issues faced by the Indian federal system. In this context, examine the potential of the Inter-State River Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2019 in addressing the issues involved. **(150 words) 10**

अंतर-राज्यीय नदी जल विवाद, भारतीय संघीय प्रणाली द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले सर्वाधिक अहम मुद्दों में से एक रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, इसमें सम्मिलित मुद्दों के समाधान में अंतर-राज्यीय नदी जल विवाद (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2019 की क्षमता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Inter-state water disputes arise from time to time and parliament is empowered by Indian constitution to resolve such disputes through constituting Tribunal by law

In past various ~~water~~ inter-state water tribunals have been constituted such as Cauvery Tribunal, Mahadyi Tribunal, Krishna Tribunal. etc.

Inter-state water Disputes (Amendment) Bill

- Features → permanent tribunals
  - → timelines for resolution of dispute
  - → discourage appeal in supre court.
  - → supersedes other tribunals
- Potential → continuity in hearing of recurring disputes
  - Eg. Cauvery Tribunal.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ uniformity in application of laws to water disputes

→ timely disposal of disputes

→ substantiates role to be played by centre in such disputes

→ decrease burden on judiciary as appeal is discouraged.

Concerns

↳ historical data for adjudication needs to be studied & institutionalised.

↳ uniformity may not address the specific needs of an issue related to specific river

Despite various concerns, the Inter state water dispute bill is a welcome step in right direction.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**5.** The expressions 'equality before the law' and 'equal protection of the laws' may seem to be identical, but, in fact, they mean different things. Elaborate. **(150 words) 10**

'विधि के समक्ष समता' और 'विधियों का समान संरक्षण' वाक्यांश एक-समान प्रतीत हो सकते हैं, किन्तु, वास्तव में, उनके अर्थ भिन्न-भिन्न हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Article 14 of Indian constitution provides for right to equality which includes both 'equality before law' as well as 'equal protection of law'.

Equality before law

1. → ~~American~~ British interpretation of right to equality.
2. → Absence of any privileges in front of law to anyone.
3. → Rule of law as given by A.V. Dicey
   - → ordinary courts giving ruling in ordinary manner uniformly to everyone.
   - → separation of power.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) ↳ Thus, everyone is ~~as~~ equal as other in ~~from~~ the eyes of law.

Equal protection of law

(1) ↳ American interpretation of equality

(2) ↳ treating ~~likes~~ equals alike and unequals differently

(3) ↳ allows reasonable classification

(4) ↳ allows states support such as affirmative action to underprivileged.

(5) ↳ Example:- Those who are convicted under different crimes are treated differently.

Though, they both are different but they try to achieve same thing that is PREAMBLE ideal of ~~right to~~ Equality

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**6.** Idea of the Civil Services Board has been widely hailed as a key civil services reform, however it is not without its own limitation. Comment.

**(150 words) 10**

एक महत्वपूर्ण सिविल सेवा सुधार के रूप में सिविल सेवा बोर्ड के विचार का व्यापक रूप से समर्थन किया गया है, हालांकि इसकी भी अपनी सीमाएँ हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Civil services Board is formed at each state level so as to check improper transfer and change in service conditions of bureaucrats due to political interference.

Eg. Recently constituted in Uttarakhand.

Key civil service reform

(1) ~~enhance~~ contributes to independence of bureaucracy from political executive

(2) checks illegitimate transfer of bureaucrats

(3) strengths morale and resolve of bureaucrats towards civil services

(4) checks political leanings of bureaucrats by ensuring protection from political interference

— thus, contributes to apolitical, neutrality role [ARC II]

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) check red tapism which is sometimes not procedural but intentional due to demands of political leaders

(6) contributes to transparency, accountability and efficiency by establishing rule of law.

Limitations

(1) civil service board to be constituted by state.

(2) limited to transfers, conditions of service only.

(3) cannot check moral corruption in day-to-day work of bureaucrats

Thus, civil services board ~~can~~ solve many issues but it is not a panacea. Its independence and overall independence of ~~bu~~ civil servants needs to be ensured, through civil service model code of conduct and codification of terms of service.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. It is argued that the introduction of compulsory voting in India would strengthen its democratic credentials. Critically analyze. **(150 words) 10**
यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि भारत में अनिवार्य मतदान की शुरुआत से इसकी लोकतांत्रिक साख सुदृढ़ होगी। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Compulsory voting means to make it mandatory for voters to vote in elections.

Strengthen Democracy

(1) More voters implies more public participation in voting and hence, democracy

(2) Better representation to the voters as the elected representative will be chosen by all and not by some 60-65% of voters.

(3) Poors and vulnerable section will have to make choice for their leader

(4) Election manifestos will cater a bigger voter base

Issues

(1) Poor might lose their daily wage on the day of vote.

(2) Compulsion and democracy do not go hand and hand.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Right to vote also implies right not to vote just as right to speech means right to silence also.

(4) logistics would be required to handle large voter base as EVM can store only limited no. of votes.

(5) ~~Right to~~ Compulsory voting does not mean that elected representative will necessarily fulfill his/her promises

(6) Law commission opined against compulsory voting

Way forward is the better education of voters and encourage voter participation. Election commission of India is working on this through its various measures such as SVEEP, cVIGIL app etc.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**8.** Setting up of an Open Government Data (OGD) Platform can potentially be a game-changer for transparency and accountability. Analyse. Also, identify the challenges that remain in translating this potential into reality.

**(150 words) 10**

ओपन गवर्नमेंट डेटा (OGD) प्लेटफ़ॉर्म की स्थापना संभवतः पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही के लिए गेम-चेंजर हो सकती है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संभाव्यता को वास्तविकता में परिणत करने के समक्ष विद्यमान चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए।

Open Government Data (OGD) intends to host ~~&~~ data from various govt. departments and ministries in public domain accessible to all.

Game-changer

(1) Transparency can be ensured as public will get to know what data is being processed at ministries/departments

(2) Accountability: as any errors, discrepancies and misuse can be pointed out by public.

(3) Utilisation of large amount of data for better targetting of welfare schemes.

(4) Technology such as AI can further help in establishing relations between

data from various sources and removing discrepancies.

(5) Enable various schemes of Government such as
- Direct Benefit Transfer
- Public Distribution systems using POS
- eNAM etc.

Challenges

(1) Available data is not organised in the required form and hence, requires lot of efforts to make it usable.

(2) Data privacy concerns as it is available and accessible to all.

(3) Infrastructure to store the huge amount to data.

(4) Technology to utilise and process data is at infant stage in India.

Way forward is to pass laws such as Data protection bill (B.N. Srikrishna Committee) to ensure data privacy and international collaboration for technology transfer. This will also help in realising National Data Analytics Platform (NDAP) of NITI Aayog

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**9.** There have been concerns related to foreign funding to NGOs in India. In this context, examine the current framework regulating the same.

**(150 words) 10**

भारत में NGOs की विदेशी फंडिंग को लेकर चिंताएँ रही हैं। इस संदर्भ में, इसे विनियमित करने वाले वर्तमान ढांचे का परीक्षण कीजिए।

NGOs receive funds from various sources. It is seen that a lot of funds is received from foreign countries specially by NGOs in Delhi, Mumbai, Banyaluru etc.

Current framework

(1) FCRA - foreign currency regulation act under Ministry of Home Affairs

(2) FEMA - foreign exchange management act under Ministry of Finance

(3) NGOs need to register themselves to obtain foreign funds.

(4) Single account of NGOs should have all the information about the funds received

(5) Foreign funds received cannot be used in administration of NGOs completely - only 50% utilisation is allowed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Concerns

(1) Strict regulation over utilisation of funds discourage foreign funding

(2) ~~A~~ Multiple laws to regulate foreign funding leads to ambiguity.

(3) foreign funds are received for specific purpose most of the times -
Eg. for religious activities, thus, influence communal activities.

(4) Registration and renewal of ~~NGOs~~ registration of NGOs is a long and tedious bureaucratic procedure.

Way forward

- single window mechanism for registration
- regular audit of accounts of NGOs receiving foreign fund.
- easing compliance requirement such as use of fund without any relaxation in good practice such as single account.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**10.** Social audit not only increases accountability and transparency but also facilitates good governance. Discuss. Also, highlight the impediments faced in institutionalizing social audits in India. **(150 words) 10**

सामाजिक अंकेक्षण (सोशल ऑडिट) से न केवल जवाबदेही और पारदर्शिता बढ़ती है, बल्कि यह सुशासन को भी सुविधाजनक बनाता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में सामाजिक अंकेक्षण को संस्थागत बनाने में आने वाली बाधाओं को भी रेखांकित कीजिए।

Social audit refers to the audit carried out with community participation and mainly for community related projects. Such as :- social audit of pond constructed under MGNREGA

Increases accountability & transparency

(1) Involvement of public means more vigilance and hence better accountability

(2) helps people understand the process of development

(3) vigilance at all stages of development of project leads to better transparency

facilitates Good governance

(1) Public participation in governance

(2) ownership of projects by the public

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) better vigilance results in timely delivery of service/good/project

(4) fulfills the aim of good governance that is communication, timely delivery of service and involvement of people (ARC-II).

Impediments

(1) Illiteracy and poor awareness about the audit process

(2) lack of legislative backing, thus, makes social audit optional

(3) Influencing public through various means by the promoter.

(4) Decrease in ~~period of~~ days in which audit has to be carried out.

Eg. Environment Impact Assessment Notification (Draft), 2020

To realise the SEVOTTAM model of good governance, social audit needs to be institutionalised and legislative backing should be given as done by Meghalaya Social Audit Law

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**11.** Highlight the Quasi-Judicial and Advisory functions of the Election Commission of India. Do you think the powers of the Election Commission need a relook in context of the challenges it has faced in recent years? **(250 words) 15**

भारत निर्वाचन आयोग के अर्द्ध-न्यायिक और परामर्शी प्रकार्यों पर प्रकाश डालिए। क्या आप मानते हैं कि हालिया वर्षों में निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा सामना की गयी चुनौतियों के संदर्भ में इसकी शक्तियों को पुनरीक्षित करने की आवश्यकता है?

Election Commission derives its powers from article 324 of India constitution, RPA 1950, RPA 1951 and Model code of conduct (MCC).

Quasi-judicial and advisory function

(1) Act as court in recognising political parties and alloting symbols to parties
- section 29A of RPA, 1951

(2) Advise President / Governor over disqualification of candidates from assembly elections.

(3) Advise President with respect to holding elections in state where President rule is applied.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

## Challenges faced by ECI

(1) MCC is not legally enforceable
Thus,
- violations by parties during elections
- no certainty of action
  - emboldens the violator further
  - allegations of partiality on ECI.

(2) Independence of ECI is less with respect to other constitution bodies
- expenditure ~~charged~~ made ~~on~~ that is voted by parliament
- terms & conditions of service not codified in constitution
- removal of EC and CEC ~~are~~ have different procedures.

(3) ~~Act~~ Defection under schedule X of constitution is decided by speaker.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Thus, powers of ECI needs a relook.

What can be done?

(1) Making MCC legally enforceable in order to strengthen ECI

(2) Constitutional provisions to enhance independence of ECI

(3) Defection case should be decided by President on recommendation of ECI [Law Commission]

(4) Equal powers to Chief Election Commissioner and Election Commissioner

(5) Contempt powers to ECI may be deliberated further.

ECI forms an important pillar of Indian democracy and thus, its powers need to relooked and further strengthened.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**12.** Increase in the number of judges at the Supreme Court is a welcome step, nonetheless efficient functioning of the judiciary requires broader reforms at all levels of judicial hierarchy. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

उच्चतम न्यायालय में न्यायाधीशों की संख्या में वृद्धि एक स्वागत योग्य कदम है, फिर भी न्यायपालिका के प्रभावी कामकाज के लिए न्यायिक पदानुक्रम के सभी स्तरों पर व्यापक सुधार की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, vacancies in supreme court were filled and thereby no. of judges are also increased by the parliament.

This is a welcome step

(1) address issue of pendency of cases.

(2) vacancy in supreme court is filled.

(3) No. of judges per lakh population is increased

(4) More benches such as constitutional bench may be constituted

Requires broader reforms

(1) No of judges per lac population at supreme court is still less.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) pendency of ~~case~~ 65,000 cases at supreme court may not be addressed fully

(3) Issues at high courts not addressed

- pendency of around 45lac cases [cumulative no.] – National judicial data grid.
- cases are appealed to supreme court anyway – thereby increasing pendency and burden.

(4) Issues at ~~lower~~ subordinate courts not-addressed

- vacancies in subordinate courts
- limited down-ward filtration of reforms carried out by SC
  Eg. Digitalisation of records.

(5) Issues at Alternative Dispute Redressal Mechanism
- non-constitution
- pendency of cases
- fast track courts not constituted

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

as per requirements.

What can be done?

(1) Digitalisation at all levels to track progress of cases.

(2) All India Judicial service to attract talent and fill vacancies at subordinate courts [Law commission]

(3) National Tribunal Commission to bring efficiency in working of tribunals

(4) Similar cases may be combined and disposed off together

However, reforms like All India Judicial service are contested on grounds that it may give control from state to centre.

Yet, the reforms can be deliberated and a Media-via may be found out to bring all broader reforms at all levels as suggested by MALIMATH COMMITTEE.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**13.** Federal tensions in India highlight the need for reforming the Seventh Schedule through the addition, removal and appropriate placement of entries. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में संघीय तनाव, प्रविष्टियों को जोड़ने, हटाने और उचित व्यवस्थापन के माध्यम से सातवीं अनुसूची में सुधार की आवश्यकता को रेखांकित करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Seventh Schedule of Indian constitution deals with segregation of powers between centre and state via union list, state list and concurrent list.

In the past, some subjects like forests, education etc. were removed from state list and added to concurrent list.

Issues

(1) States claim that centre encroaches on their powers by placing entries from state to concurrent list.
Eg. forest, education etc.

(2) water is state subject but irrigation is not. Illogical separation of similar subjects.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Important subjects like communication, education etc. are either in union list or ~~state~~ concurrent list

(4) Demands from time to time are raised for rational reappropriation of subjects in 7th schedule

(5) Residuary subjects are not defined and by default given to centre.

Addition of Subjects

(1) Emerging issues like e-commerce, e-trade, e-business.

(2) Gender justice such as for transgender

(3) Any subject related to changing socio-political state of affairs which is not already present

Removal of subject

(*) Obsolete and old subjects which are no more relevant

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Appropriation from one ~~entry~~ list to other

(*) Most of the entries should be transferred to State list except defense, communication, external affairs etc. [Rajamannar Committee]

(*) GST should be appropriately placed such as SGST in state list
IGST in concurrent list

Contrary views

(1) Instead of appropriation, deletion, and addition, state should be strengthened through devolution of powers from centre. [Sarkaria Commission]

(2) A list for panchayati raj system may also be deliberated.

To conclude, entries in 7th Schedule have been carefully listed over decades of experience which includes performance of Government of India Act, 1935 also. Hence, de-calibration should be done carefully.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**14.** What do you understand by doctrine of eminent domain? How can it be applied to understand the evolution of right to property under the Indian constitution? **(250 words) 15**

सर्वोपरि अधिग्रहण-अधिकार के सिद्धांत (doctrine of eminent domain) से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारतीय संविधान के अंतर्गत संपत्ति के अधिकार के विकास को समझने हेतु इसे कैसे लागू किया जा सकता है?

As per doctrine of eminent domain, the rights and constitutional provisions require a change in relevance with the change in context due to changing socio-political conditions.

Thus, the fundamental rights may be relevant in past but need to change as per changing domain.

Right to property

Right of Indian citizen over his/her property and safeguards given against the arbitrary actions of the government. The right has evolved since Indian independence from fundamental right to constitutional right.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

EVOLUTION

→ Right to property as fundamental right, ~~At the time of~~ after independence, when Constitution was enacted in Jan, 1950, Right to property was fundamental right under article 31 of the Indian constitution.

→ Later on, articles 31A, 31B and 31C were added as exceptions. This was done to acknowledge the needs of the time, that is, land re-distribution.

→ 44th constitutional amendment act removed article 31 and added article 300A. This made Right to property a constitutional right.

→ Fundamental rights are given immunity against legislative as

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

well as executive action

→ But constitutional rights are immune to only arbitrary executive action. They can be taken away through laws.

→ This was done to acquire private property in public interest by the state.

→ However, article 31A, 31B and 31C still exist in part III that is fundamental right as exceptions.
This safeguards agricultural land and land belonging to minority educational institutions.

Thus, doctrine of eminent domain was applied to Right to property to change its status from fundamental right to constitutional right.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**15.** Explain the structure and function of the National Commission for Backward Classes. What is the significance of recent changes made in its status? **(250 words) 15**

राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग की संरचना एवं प्रकार्यों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। इसकी प्रस्थिति में किए गए हालिया परिवर्तनों का क्या महत्व है?

Recently, National Commission for backward classes was given Constitutional status through 102nd Constitutional Amendment Act.

Structure

- It is headed by a judge of supreme court either retired or sitting or judge of High court eligible to become judge of supreme court
- It has representation from Ministry of social justice and empowerment.
- Member should be experienced in cases related to backward classes
- Representation from backward communities.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Function

(1) To advise on addition/removal of castes from OBC list.

(2) To advise government on matters related to backward communities.

(3) To investigate on complaints made by person of backward community

(4) To report on the status and issues related to backward communities periodically

(5) To take and study on matters referred to it by the central government

Significance

(1) Strengthened NCBC by giving it constitutional status.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Separate commission dedicated to the needs of backward communities.

(3) Dedicated machinery and resources to work towards empowerment of backward communities

(4) Reposition of trust & confidence in the government

(5) Better management of conflicts within the backward community
eg. most of the benefits are siphoned off by the richer lot within the backward community.

To conclude, recent change in status of NCBC will definitely strengthen India's resolve towards its PREAMBLE ideals of socio-political and economic justice and equality.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**16.** Discuss each adjective attached to the word 'Justice' in the 'Preamble'. Highlight some constitutional and legal steps taken towards each of them in India. **(250 words) 15**

उद्देशिका' में प्रयुक्त 'न्याय' शब्द से जुड़े प्रत्येक विशेषण की विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में उनमें से प्रत्येक की दिशा में उठाए गए कुछ संवैधानिक और विधिक कदमों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Preamble of Indian constitution is a summary of what Indian constitution intends to achieve.

It ensure JUSTICE :- SOCIAL, POLITICAL and ECONOMICAL

Justice :-
It means giving one one's due, that is, due to him/her as he/she is citizen of India [KANT]

Social justice :-
It means justice of social status. It ~~event~~ is invariably related to social equality.

Constitutional provisions :-

Fundamental rights : article 14, 15, 16 (Right to Equality) and non-discriminates based on

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

caste, religion, creed.

→ article 17: → Right against untouchability

→ article 18: → use of titles not allowed.

→ article 19: → Right to freedom of speech & expression to all.

DPSP (Directives of state policy)

↳ ideal of welfare state

↳ free legal aid to vulnerable

Legal provisions

↳ Prevention of Atrocities Act to prevent discrimination on basis of caste

↳ Prevention of sexual harassment at workplace to ensure enabling environment for women.

POLITICAL JUSTICE

↳ fundamental rights

↳ article 19 — freedom of speech & expression

↳ article 20, 21, 22 → rights during detention, arrests, right to life etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Directive principles of state policy (DPSP)

↳ cooperative industries to be encouraged.

Legal provisions

↳ right to form political parties, unions etc. backed by laws.

Eg. Trade unions Act
Industrial dispute Act.

ECONOMICAL JUSTICE

Fundamental rights

↳ right to freedom of trade & business – article 19(1)

Directive principles of state policy

↳ equal pay for equal work
↳ free legal aid to poor & old.

Legal provisions

↳ minimum wages Act
↳ Code on wages (NITI Aayog)
↳ Code on Occupational Hazards (NITI Aayog)
↳ Rules of Business & Trade.

Thus, justice social, political and economical is backed by constitution as well as laws.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**17.** What are the challenges in conducting free and fair elections in the era of proliferation of social media? In this context, identifying the steps taken by the ECI, suggest further measures. **(250 words) 15**

सोशल मीडिया के प्रसार के युग में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनाव के संचालन में आने वाली चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं? इस संदर्भ में, ECI द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों की पहचान करते हुए आगे के उपायों को सुझाइए।

Social media platforms such as facebook, twitter etc. have started influencing the choice of voters. For instance, Cambridge Analytica used facebook data to influence Presidential elections in USA

Challenges

(1) outreach of social media platform is very high
e.g. millions of Facebook users are Indians

(2) Expenditure incurred on social media by parties is difficult to calculate for the purpose of elections

(3) Anonymity provided by digital world makes them prone to fake news
– used to manipulate users.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Profiling of users using browsing data to influence them can be done
eg. through AI.

Steps taken by ECI

(1) cVIGIL app to increase public participation in election process and enable reporting of violation of MCC at social media.

(2) Virtual observers to observe the activities of candidates on social media platform

(3) Inclusion of advertisement on e-media / social media in definition of paid media/news

(4) SVEEP to increase participation of voters in elections.

(5) Online registration of prospective users at the age of 17 years

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(6) PPRTMS → political parties registration tracking management system to track political parties.

What more can be done?

(1) Self regulation by social media platforms such as adoption of IMAI code of conduct.

(2) e-awareness, that is, creating awareness among voters through social media platforms – Increased outreach.

(3) Mandatory disclosure of pending criminal cases on parties social media account
– at present, disclosure in newspapers is mandatory [supreme court guidelines]

(4) Disclosure of income, asset & source of income on parties' website and link on social media platfo.

Thus, regulation of social media is required to conduct free & fair elections

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**18.** Explain how the linkage between banks, NGOs and SHGs helps in facilitating access to microfinance and contributes to the development of rural areas. **(250 words) 15**

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि बैंकों, NGOs और SHGs के मध्य संपर्क किस प्रकार सूक्ष्म वित्त तक पहुँच को सुविधाजनक बनाने में सहायता करता है तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विकास में योगदान देता है।

Self-help groups are group of people from similar background, coming together to do a common activity and pooling resources.

SHGs were linked to banks in 1992 in India. This idea was successful and thus ~~replicated~~ adopted by many countries.

Similarly, SHGs & NGOs linkage is also promoted to bring funds & efficiency.

Access to finance

→ SHG & Banks linkage

↳ loans are given without requiring collateral on assurance of the group.

↳ mostly successful in repayment of loans, thus strengthening linkage — 90% SHGs repay loan.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ SHGs & NGOs linkage

- NGOs help in improving financial literacy of SHG members
- loans are given by banks on collective ~~assurity~~ assurance from SHG members & NGOs
- Devolution of funds from centre & state via NGOs.
- NGOs are incentivised by government for success of SHGs

Contribution ~~of~~ to Development

- success of SHGs directly related to ~~fun~~ access to finance.
- women empowerment as it gives them identity apart from a mother or home-maker
- Increase political & economical bargaining power of members of SHGs

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- improvement in social status thus fulfilling goals under DPSP
- alternative source of income to the family
- it is seen that rural areas with more no. of successful SHGs are more developed.

EXAMPLE

KUDUMBASHREE in Kerala

- highly successful
- 3 tiered structure
- linked to Banks
- undergoes audit by either DLFA or Kerala state auditors

Thus, SHG linked to Bank and NGOs are able to access microfinance easily and contribute to development

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**19.** Identify the different issues associated with the design and implementation of MGNREGA. What reforms have been taken in recent times to address the above-identified issues? **(250 words) 15**

मनरेगा (MGNREGA) की अभिकल्पना और कार्यान्वयन से जुड़े विभिन्न मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए। उपर्युक्त चिन्हित समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए हाल के दिनों में क्या सुधार किए गए हैं?

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Generation Act (MGNREGA) aims at providing alternative employment to the rural area.

Issues in Design

(1) only 100 days of employment per year per person is promised.

(2) universality, that is, person irrespective of employment status is treated as eligible

(3) Reduce incentive to work as government is ready to pay for menial works.

(4) Urban poor is neglected, though a large no. of poors live in slums in urban areas

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

## Issues in implementation

(1) delays in payments to the beneficiaries

(2) do not focus on asset creation for long-run
Eg. MGNREGA work includes digging of roads, filling of potholes etc.

(3) manipulation at the hands of government officials

(4) limited government resources to cater the needs.
Eg. digitalisation of such a large base of beneficiary is difficult.

(5) financial burden on exchequer

## Success story of MGNREGA

(1) MGNREGA is one of the most successful poverty alleviation programme of Govt of India [WORLD BANK]

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Able to reduce poverty in past few decades

(3) women empowerment – as 33% reservation for women – but around 50% is women beneficiaries.

(4) Gives choice & bargaining power to the people

Reforms

(1) DBT – direct benefit transfer to check leakages in the process

(2) Rationalisation of areas under MGNREGA

(3) Digitalisation of beneficiaries in process.

(4) Merger with other schemes such as PMAY-G

(5) focus on community asset creation Eg. ponds, wells etc.

MGNREGA has been more or less able to address the needs of Indian rural economy, however, it cannot be continued forever to avoid FREE-RIDER problem.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**20.** A sound legal framework, robust institutional mechanism for establishing rule of law, competent and dedicated workforce and decentralization and delegation are some of the necessary preconditions for good governance. Elaborate. **(250 words) 15**

एक सुदृढ़ विधिक ढांचा, विधि के शासन को स्थापित करने के लिए मजबूत संस्थागत तंत्र, सक्षम और समर्पित कार्यबल तथा विकेंद्रीकरण एवं प्रत्यायोजन सुशासन हेतु कुछ आवश्यक पूर्वापेक्षाएं हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Good governance refers to the continous improvement in service-delivery in a timely manner, clear communication between citizens & government and within government departments in order to achieve socio-political justice and goal of welfare state under Directive principles of state policy.

Legal framework ~~is~~.

Need

- to enforce laws and rules related to governance
  - eg. deadlines etc.
- to support the case against state during litigation.
- for judiciary ~~to~~ it act as reference that is minimum expected benchmark.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Status in India

- RTI Act, 2005 → to empower citizens through information.
- Shortcoming :- Citizen charter is not justiciable. Thus, it merely lays down expectations without enforcement.

Robust institutional mechanisms

Need

- to take action if any law related to governance is breached.
- to ensure transparency & accountability in bureaucracy.
- to act as light house to citizens and redress grievances.

Status in India

- CVC to ensure accountability
- CBI, ED etc.
- Shortcoming
  - political interference in working

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

## Competent & dedicated workforce

**Need**

- They act as interface between citizen and executive.
- to ensure efficiency in delivery system
- sensitized workforce to understand issues & grievances

**Status in India**

- dedicated bureaucracy with chief Info. commissioners, vigilance commissioners etc.
- issue:- ~~to~~ ivory tower isolation, red tapism etc.

## Decentralization & delegation

- to ensure direct democracy
- to ensure public participation in governance
- Status → PRIs and ULBs
  - → ADR mechanisms etc.

India is dedicated towards cause of good governance. Infact, today we are aiming at e-governance to improve user experience through SABKA SAATH, SABKA VIKAS and SABKA VISHWAAS.

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1692)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Name of Candidate | Ankita Jain | | |
| Medium Eng./Hindi | English | Registration Number | 87661 |
| Center | Jaipur | Date | 28th Nov, 2020 |

### INDEX TABLE

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 10 | |
| 2 | 10 | |
| 3 | 10 | |
| 4 | 10 | |
| 5 | 10 | |
| 6 | 10 | |
| 7 | 10 | |
| 8 | 10 | |
| 9 | 10 | |
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| 11 | 15 | |
| 12 | 15 | |
| 13 | 15 | |
| 14 | 15 | |
| 15 | 15 | |
| 16 | 15 | |
| 17 | 15 | |
| 18 | 15 | |
| 19 | 15 | |
| 20 | 15 | |

**Total Marks Obtained:**

**Remarks:**

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

**Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:**

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

**All the Best**

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. In India, ancient and medieval storage structures such as the step wells, are not only magnificent in their conception, architecture and ornamentation but also hold a lesson for contemporary water concerns. Discuss with examples. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में बावड़ियों जैसी प्राचीन और मध्यकालीन जल भंडारण संरचनाएं न केवल अपनी अवधारणा, वास्तुकला और अलंकरण में भव्य हैं, बल्कि जल संबंधी वर्तमान चिंताओं हेतु एक सीख भी उपलब्ध कराती हैं। उदाहरणों सहित विवेचना कीजिए।

Storage systems such as step wells, water tanks, tanks connected to canal system, ponds, artificial lakes etc of the ancient and medieval India can be an answer to contemporary water concern such as scarcity.

Contemporary Issues

(1) according to WORLD BANK report, India is a water "stressed" country and vulnerable to "severe" scarcity.

(2) Dependence of agriculture on rain
- More than 50% of Indian agriculture is rain-fed

(3) low ground-water retention after monsoon shower

(4) Contamination of water.
Eg- Arsenic in areas of west Bengal.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

[LESSONS from past]

(1) HUGE storage structures to meet requirements of large population for days
[Eg.] Rani ki Vav in Gujarat

(2) Rain water harvesting methods such as Ugrasen ki Baoli in Delhi

(3) Step wells, tanks made of stones, mud helps in natural purification of water.
[Eg.] Tankas of Deccan Peninsula

(4) Watershed catchments can help in ground-water rejuvenation

(5) Rejuvenation of ground-water can address issue of water contamination to some extent

Moreover, connecting these storage structures with irrigation system through canals can solve water issues in agriculture as was seen during Mughal times. These storage tanks also help in keeping surroundings cool in Global Warming era.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Give an account of the contributions made by Indians to the field of mathematics in ancient and medieval times. **(150 words) 10**

प्राचीन एवं मध्य काल में गणित के क्षेत्र में भारतीयों के योगदानों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Mathematics has been central to designs, architecture and learnings in India since time immemorial. The town planning of Harappa was based on measurement and geometry

Contributions by Indians

ANCIENT TIMES

(1) Pythagoras, ~~angles~~ 'π', etc :- Sulva sutra by Baudhyan in 6th century mentions about pythagoras and 'π'

(2) Apstambha (2nd century BC) - gives reference to concepts of acute, obtuse and right angles.

(3) Notation system, decimal system, use of zero is also mentioned.

(4) Aryabhatiya of Aryabhatt talks about
- decimal numbers
- geometry, number theory,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- trigonometry, bijganita (algebra) etc.
- his khagolshastra talks about astronomy, eclipse, planets etc.
- aryabhatt calculated value of 'π' also.

(5) Bhahmasputa Siddhanta was the first book to mention zero as a number — by Brahmgupta — 7th century AD.

MEDIEVAL

(1) Arithmetics (LCM, HCF) was mentioned in Ganit Sara sangraha of Mahavira.

(2) Bhaskaracarya (12th century)
- Siddhanta Shiromani talks about arithmetics, algebra, spheres, planets
- He also introduced cyclic method to solve algebraic eqn.

(3) Akbar introduced mathematics as a subject of study among others

(4) Faizi translated Bhaskaracarya's bijganita

Thus, contribution by Indian to Mathematics was huge. Infact, Arabs used to call maths 'Hindisat' or Indian art which they learnt from India

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Curzon's domestic and foreign policies were motivated by the urge to further strengthen the British position in India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

कर्जन की घरेलू एवं विदेशी नीतियाँ, भारत में अंग्रेजों की स्थिति को और अधिक सुदृढ़ करने की आवश्यकता से प्रेरित थीं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Lord Curzon was viceroy of India during the late 19th and early 20th century.

Domestic policies:-

(*) University commission (Rayleigh commission) which tightened control over universities

Strengthened British Rule:-
As at that time, Swadeshi movement was building momentum through student's participation. This policy tried to control them.

(*) Restriction on press so that criticism of British rule could be checked. This strengthened the British control over India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(*) Partition of Bengal in 1905.

Aim

→ Officially to control the administration of Bengal with large population – improve efficiency

→ Actually:-

To divide and rule.

- Bengalis were made minorities
- Division was on communal lines.

International policies

→ Buffer states around India to check any aggression from other Imperial powers

Eg. Russia in Tibet & Afghanistan

→ Young Husband was able to convince Tibetan government in favour of British Raj.

→ Aggression in North-East India. In order to check neighborhood countries of Burma.

Thus, Curzon's policies were aimed at strengthening British rule in India. They were totally against Indian Demand of 'Swaraj'

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. The story of India's freedom struggle cannot be complete without recognizing the role that many leaders of North East India played during the time. Discuss. (150 words) 10

भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष की कहानी उस दौर में उत्तर-पूर्व भारत के अनेक नेताओं द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका को मान्यता प्रदान किए बिना पूर्ण नहीं हो सकती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian freedom struggle witnessed continous contribution from North-Eastern part from Beginning in 19th century till Independence in 20th century.

Some of the well known leaders of that time were : Rani Gaindinliu (Manipur, Nagaland), Titu Mir, Dudu Khan, Bakshi Jagat Bandhu etc.

Role played

(1) Tribal revolts contributed to local revolts against outsiders. This helped in e.g. Santhal Rebellion under Sido & Kanhu.

(2) Peasant Revolts against the colonial excesses and extortion under leadership of Dudu Mian, Titu Mir

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Guerrella wars against efforts of British to deprive North-Eastern areas of their autonomy

(4) Participation in National movements
Eg. Cunningham Circular was rolled out against students of Assam

(5) ~~Ability~~ Supporting British in preventing infiltration of Burmese in India

Impact

(1) kept the momentum through struggle high.

(2) Contributed to local awareness about exploitative nature of British Raj.

(3) Netaji's INA entered India through North-Eastern side.

(4) Rani Gaindinliu at age of 16years unfurled Indian flag against British & embraced jail.

(5) The North-Eastern leaders contributed in nurturing idea of India as a Nation and North-East as its indispensable part.

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Thus, contribution made by North-Eastern leaders throughout struggle kept India UNITED against Exploitative colonial master.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. The peasant awakening seen in 1930s in India was largely a result of the combination of particular economic and political developments of that period. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में 1930 के दशक में अवलोकित कृषक जागरूकता, व्यापक तौर पर उस अवधि की विशिष्ट आर्थिक और राजनीतिक घटनाक्रमों के सम्मिश्रण का परिणाम थी। चर्चा कीजिए।

In 1930s, many peasant organisations such as All-India-Kisan Congress etc. sprang up. Problems faced by kisans such as high rents became part of Indian struggle.

Economic factors/developments

(1) Degradation of rural economy after first world war (WWI)

(2) Depression of 1930s added to the miseries of farmers.

(3) De-industrialisation of Indian economy to industrialize Britain added to unemployment

(4) Unemployment & disguised unemployment ~~to~~ made farmers available for Indian freedom struggle.

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Political factors/ developments

(1) Inclusion of farmers' grievance in party manifestos.
Eg. All-India Kisan Manifesto inspired party's manifesto in elections in 1936.

(2) Emergence of political organizations specifically on peasant issues.
Eg. Kisan Sanghams

(3) Participation by farmers in civil disobedience movement in 1930s

(4) Role models who came from agricultural background Eg. Dr. Rajendra Prasad. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Due to these factors, and spread of communist ideals through media, peasants became aware about their exploitation as well as importance.

The participation by farmers in Indian struggle, thereafter, was seen. Infact, even today many elected representatives are former peasants. Thus, developments of 1930s has led to eternal peasant awakening.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. With modern education being introduced in India to meet the interests of the British, its reach was restricted and its character unsatisfactory. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

ब्रिटिश हितों को पूरा करने के लिए भारत में आरंभ की गयी आधुनिक शिक्षा की पहुंच सीमित थी और इसका चरित्र भी असंतोषजनक था। चर्चा कीजिए।

British from time to time tried to modernise education system in India, such as through Macaulay's minutes (1830s), ~~this~~ Charles Wood's despatch, commissions on education e.g. Rayleigh (1902) etc.

Served British Interests

(1) They were aimed at building workforce for British empire in India and to control Indians through them.
— Macaulay's minutes.

(2) Age limit was changed from time to time so as to control the strength of Indians in Civil services.

(3) Oriental education was rejected and English education was promoted

margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Restricted reach

(1) No. of schools opened ~~up~~ for masses was very less

(2) Education was in English, thus, creating language barrier.

(3) Expensive education could be afforded only by rich & upper middle class.

(4) Age limit in civil services was ~~reduced~~ decreased to restrict entry of Indians.

Unsatisfactory Character

(1) Financial support was insufficient
- only 1 lakh rupees per year were budgetted to be spent on education

(2) Science as in western world was promoted at the expense of traditional knowledge.

(3) Trickle down theory was promoted instead of education of masses

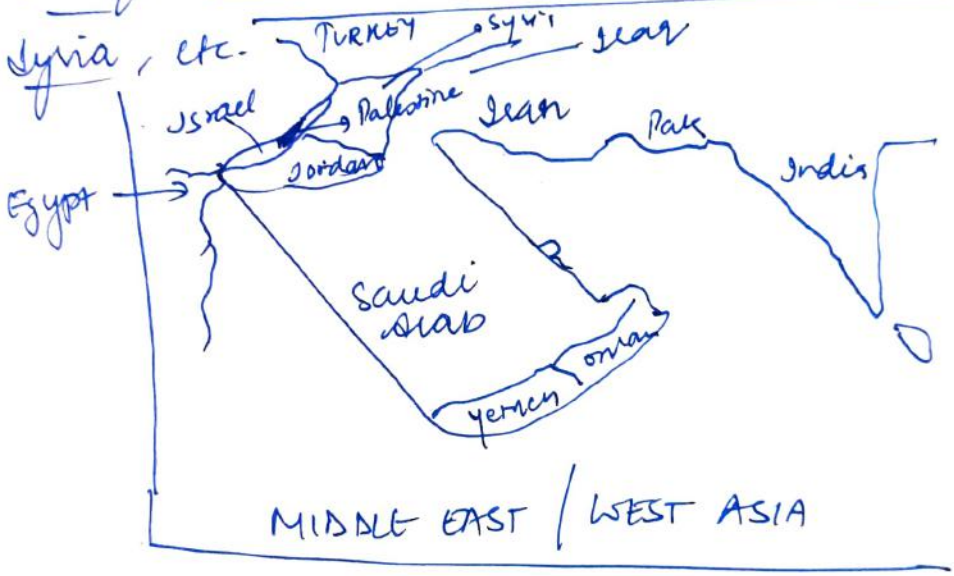
Thus, the education reforms and system was not meant for Indians but for British interests only. Consequently, at the time of independence only about 20% of population was literate.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**7.** The Sykes-Picot agreement had consequences that can still be seen in West Asia. Examine. **(150 words) 10**

साइक्स-पिको समझौते के परिणामों को अभी भी पश्चिम एशिया में देखा जा सकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Western Asia or the Middle East comprises of Arab and Gulf nations such as Saudi Arab, UAE, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Palestine, Jordan, Syria, etc.




Sykes-picot agreement tried to solve the issue between Arab and western world with respect to Palestine & Israel.

Positive impact

(1) Arabs were united against the excesses of Israel against Palestinians

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(2) Legitimacy to Israel's existence was given.

(3) Palestine land was restored and their ~~demands~~ right to their land was recognized.

Negative Impact

(1) Divided the west Asia into west-supported population (Israel) and East-supported population (Arabic nations)

(2) Invited interference of European and western powers in the west Asia

(3) Made Israel a monster and it started usurping lands in neighborhood
Eg. Golan heights
west bank region.

(4) Made region vulnerable to USSR-USA conflict

Consequently, even today the region is unstable. Arab spring which originated in Tunisia has affected Syria, Iraq, Libya etc. Afghanistan is still facing issue of Talibans (emanated from USSR-USA rivalry), Israel-Palestine issue is still unresolved

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**8.** Most of the factors responsible for Scramble for Africa had to do with events in Europe. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

अफ्रीका के बंटवारे के लिए उत्तरदायी अधिकांश कारक यूरोप में घटित घटनाक्रमों मे संबंधित थे। चर्चा कीजिए।

Africa was scrambled during colonisation as well as decolonisation which was directly related to events in Europe.

Events in Europe

(1) Discovery of sea route and sea voyages
(2) Industrialisation in 18th century
(3) Rise of imperialism in 19th century
(4) first world war (WWI) in 1914 – 1919.
(5) Rise of Nationalism / decolonisation

Factors Responsible for Scramble

(1) Slave Trade between Latin America, Europe and Africa via sea changed the Demography.
Eg. concentration of whites in South Africa.

(2) Exploitation of mines and minerals of Africa to fuel industrialization of Europe.
Affected environmental condition state

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Colonisation of Africa by different imperial powers of Europe.
Eg. Portugal, Spain, France, Britain.

Natural geographical boundaries were not respected while carving out colonies.

(4) Exploitation and fuelling tribal rivalries across unnatural borders by the imperial powers.
Eg. Hutsu Tribe.

(5) Change in socio-cultural state due to influx of different cultures
Eg. from Indian colony to African colony by British

(6) At the time of decolonisation, unnatural boundaries were drawn just like India.
Eg. Sahara, Morocco boundaries

Thus, scrabble of Africa has roots in Europe. The rise of nationalism in Africa is also attributed to the learned leaders who got educated in Europe itself.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**9.** What was the policy of apartheid prevalent in South Africa? Highlight the role played by prominent African leaders in bringing an end to it.

**(150 words) 10**

दक्षिण अफ्रीका में प्रचलित रंगभेद की नीति क्या थी? इसकी समाप्ति में प्रमुख अफ्रीकी नेताओं द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Due to discoveries of sea route, slave trade and colonisation, demography of South africa got changed and it got dominated by whites.

Policy of Apartheid

(1) The dominating whites believed in racial discrimination.

(2) So-called "whites" were considered superior than natives "blacks" because of skin-colour.

(3) Consequently, all important positions in bureacracy | administration were manned by coloniser 'whites'

(4) The natives were forced to do menial jobs and were treated inhumanely.

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Role of leaders

(1) Nelson Mandela, the most prominent leader of Africa, voiced against the discrimination.

(2) He was eventually jailed but he utilised the power of pen to create awareness against apartheid.
Eg. long walk to freedom by Nelson Mandela

(3) Strikes and campaigns were carried out against the exploitation

(4) Problem was raised to national as well as inter-national organisation

(5) Gandhiji and Tolstoy also contributed by teaching people non-violent satyagraha and civil disobedience.

(6) The fight against apartheid continued even after independence, until it was finally removed.

Today, apartheid do not exist. But, if we look closely, ~~it~~ it has taken a different shape. Today we have apartheid like condition due to economic inequality which we aim to eradicate.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**10.** The involvement of local voluntary organizations or Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) has been an important feature of environmental movements in India. Elaborate. **(150 words) 10**

स्थानीय स्वयंसेवी संगठनों या गैर-सरकारी संगठनों (NGOs) की भागीदारी भारत में पर्यावरणीय आंदोलनों की एक महत्वपूर्ण विशेषता रही है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Environmental movements were/are carried out to save environment from excesses of economic development.

[Eg]. • Silent valley National park movement
• Narmada Bachao Andolan
• Movement to save Aravalis etc.

Non-Governmental organisation (NGOs) and local-voluntary organisation has played important role in these movements
Eg. Medha Patkar's organisation in Narmada Bachao Andolan.

Benefits

(1) local organisation helps in making people aware about the loss they will face due to vulnerable environment.

(2) act as intermediary between government and people.

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(3) Help in Organisation of people to fight for their rights.

(4) Invite media attention so that voice of local could reach authorities

(5) Help in carrying out environment impact assessment.

Concerns

(1) Use of movements for publicising one's own organisation.

(2) Misleading people against government and provoking for civil disobedience.

(3) Black-mailing project proposers in name of environment-impact assessment

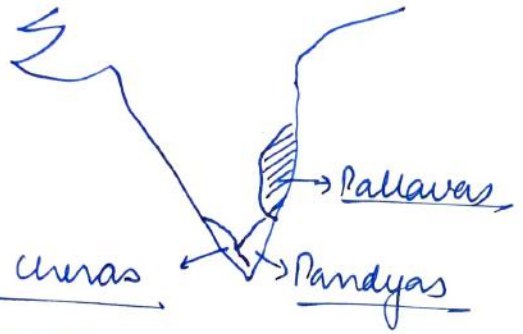
To resolve these issues, government should seek involvement of NGOs even before a movement could begin and iron-out the differences. These NGOs & local organisations have potential to strike a balance between economic development and environment conservation and promote ONE WORLD, ONE HEALTH

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**11.** The architecture of Pallava kingdom has a distinctive style comprising of cave temples, monolithic temples and structural temples. Elaborate with examples. **(250 words) 15**

पल्लव स्थापत्य कला एक विशिष्ट शैली है, जिसमें गुहा मंदिर, एकाश्म मंदिर और संरचनात्मक मंदिर सम्मिलित हैं। उदाहरण सहित सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Pallavas reigned in southern part of India around 7-9th century A.D.




Kingdom of Pallava

Development of architecture

* CAVE TEMPLES

- Temple architecture developed in stages
- Stage I comprises mostly of rock cut cave Temples
- During times of Mahendra-varman
- word 'Mandapa' is used
- Eg. Mandagapattu rock cut temple

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## (*) MONOLITHIC TEMPLES

- Stage II of temple architecture development
- Narsimha group of Pallavas
- Mandapa now becomes 'Rathas'
- Eg. Dharmaraj Rath, Draupadi Rath
- precursor to Dravidian style

## (*) STRUCTURAL TEMPLES

- Stage III → Rajsimha group
- Stage IV → Nandi-varman group.
- Stage III marks the beginning of real structural temples.
  - Eg. Shore temple at Mahabalipuram, Tamil Nadu.
- Stage IV → development of small temples
  - Eg. – Vaikundaperumal temple, Mukhteeswara temple at Kanchipuram.

These developments acted as precursor to Dravidian style carried forward by the Cholas.

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## Important features

→ Rock-cut temples initially (cave temples) – art of ~~cave~~ excavation

→ Monolithic rathas – 5 rathas signify 5 different styles of architecture.
- there were sculptures on the walls
- most popular was Mahishasura Mardini ratha.

→ Structural temples were built
- using soft sand rocks
- bricks, lion motifs etc.
- dwarfed gopurams (gateways) compared to cholas' gopurams.

Pallavas architectural style was continued and refined by cholas. Apart from architecture their sculptures like Arjuna's Penance at Mahabalipuram are also popular.

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**12.** The subject of Indian folk art paintings is as diverse as the Indian cultural milieu itself. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय लोक चित्रकला का विषय उतना ही विविधतापूर्ण है जितना कि स्वयं भारतीय सांस्कृतिक परिवेश। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Paintings can be broadly classified into Imperial and Provincial / folk paintings. Imperial paintings flourished due to patronage of Akbar, Jahangir etc. However, folk paintings formed the part & parcel of Indian cultural milieu itself.

Bhimbetka paintings

- They are cave paintings
- scenes of hunting, celebrations, group hunting etc. are shown
- represents the life as associated activities of people during paleolithic times

Mural paintings

- Ajanta paintings
  ↳ wall paintings in Ajanta caves
  ↳ during Gupta period.

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↳ Technique different from Bhimbetka
↳ colours taken from natural sources.
↳ illustrate the life of Buddha
Eg. Padampani painting

- Fresco paintings
  ↳ similar to Ajanta painting style
  ↳ at Lepakshi temples.
  ↳ secular theme than religious.

Warli paintings
↳ They are wall paintings
↳ found in Maharashtra
↳ depicts daily life scenes of local people

Rajasthani provincial paintings
- Kishangarh school
- Bundi school
- Mewad
- Jaipur

↳ Hindu tradition,
↳ mythology, battle, hunting, riding scenes
↳ from mural, it became miniature over time.

margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Pahari paintings → Kullu, Kangra, Mandi, Chamba

↳ discovered by Lord Metcalfe in Kangra valley
↳ love scenes of Radha-Krishna, Indian womanhood

Madhubani paintings

↳ Mithila region in Bihar
↳ Hindu God, Goddesses, royal court scenes, wedding scenes etc.
↳ initially mural, then became miniature
↳ at present, ~~scene~~ seen on clothings also.
eg. sarees.

Kalamkari paintings

↳ Southern region comprising Telangana, Andhra Pradesh etc
↳ use of natural colours.

- Manjusha painting → Angika art - Bihar
- Patna Qalam - scenes of daily life, Patna, Bihar
- Bazaar paintings - European influence, everyday bazar theme of Bengal-Bihar region.

Thus, it could be seen that folk paintings were as diverse as the Indian culture.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**13.** A strong tradition of linguistic analysis developed in ancient India and there remained a continuous focus on its preservation and transmission. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

प्राचीन भारत में भाषा संबंधी विश्लेषण की एक सुदृढ़ परंपरा विकसित हुई थी और इसके संरक्षण एवं संचरण पर निरंतर ध्यान दिया जाता रहा था। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

There was consciousness of language in ancient times and hence, efforts were taken for its preservation & transmission. For instance, Harappans used a pictographic script and ~~transmitt~~ transmitted it through seals.

Language in India belong to two families
(1) Indo Aryan - around 74% speakers
(2) Dravidian - arount 23% speakers
Rest 3% speak Austro-Asiatic, Tibeto Burmi etc.

Development of Indo-Aryan languages

- Old Indo-Aryan language - Sanskrit (around 1500 BC) → vedas
  ↳ language of the learned.
- Middle Indo-aryan language
  ↳ Pali, Prakrit, Ardhamagdhi
  Apabrahamsa

↳ preservation & transmission

↳ Pali → Buddhist texts
- Eg. 3 pitakas
  - Abhidhamma
  - ↳ Vinaya
  - ↳ Sutra

↳ Prakrit, Ardhamagadhi → Jain texts
- Eg. Samaysar.

↳ Apabrahmsa → local texts
- Eg. folk literature of Hinduism & Jainism.

• Modern-Indo-aryan language
- ↳ Assamese, Bengali, Marathi, Hindi et.

Dravidian languages
- ↳ Two branches
  - → Central → Telugu, Tamil, Kannada
  - ↳ Southern → Malayalam, Tamil, Kannada.
- ↳ Influence on some nearby regions were also seen
  - Eg. Brahui → Baluchistan

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Kurukh & Malto — tribal areas of Bengal, Odisha.
- languages used by present-day tribals in these areas such as Irula tribe, Nilgiri tribes.

Status of languages Today

→ Schedule 8th of Indian constitution lists 22 officially recognized regional languages

Eg. Assamese, Bodo, Dogri, Manipuri, Maithali, Hindi, Kannada, Tamil, Malayalam, Marathi, Gujarati etc.

→ Hindi & English are official languages

Government of India takes continuous efforts for preservation and transmission of local texts Eg. Digital library, Digitization of ancient manuscripts, scheme for preservation & protection of endangered languages (SPPEL).

VISION IAS™

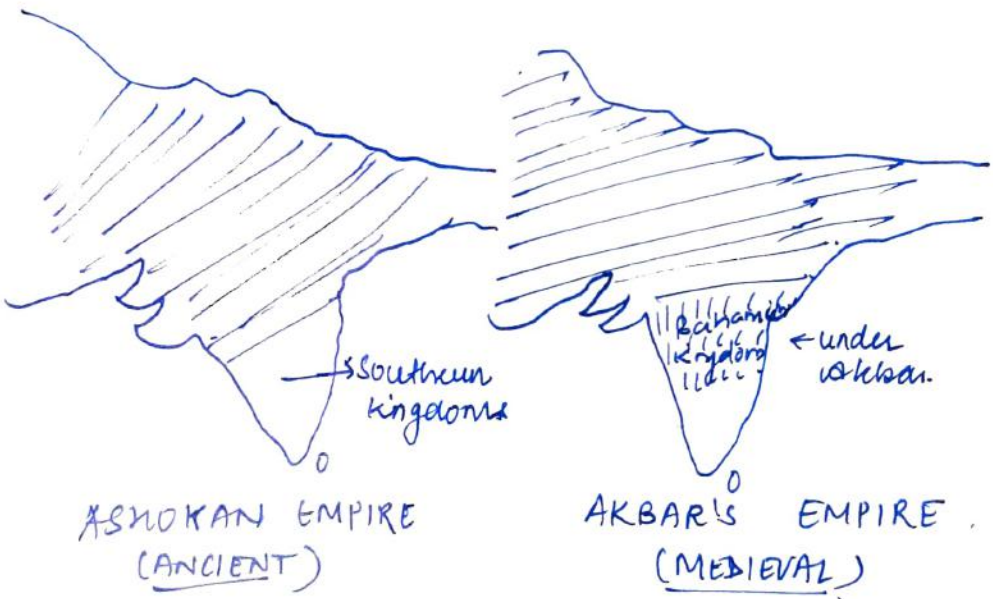
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**14.** Though India as a whole had been ruled by some emperors in the past, it was only in the 19th century that the concept of national identity and national consciousness emerged. Examine. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि अतीत में कुछ सम्राटों का संपूर्ण भारत पर शासन रहा था, तथापि कहीं जाकर 19वीं शताब्दी में ही राष्ट्रीय पहचान और राष्ट्रीय चेतना की अवधारणा उभरी। परीक्षण कीजिए।

National identity and consciousness refers to the feeling of being united territorially, politically, socially, historically under one SOVERIGN.

Emperors in the past




- Geographically, the empires of Ashoka and Akbar were united and huge.
- Rules and policies followed in these areas were also same.
  - Eg. Land Revenue under Todarmal's Plan

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But they were not a nation :-

- Feudalism contributed to scattered polity and more than one sovereign
  Eg. Takshila in Ashokan times
  Bahamani in Akbars times
- Rulers under the rule of Ashoka and Akbar
  Eg. Rajputana states in Mughal Times
- People were loyal to their respective state ruler instead of Ashoka or Akbar.

Emergence of National identity and Consciousness

Early 19th century :-

↳ not much contribution to national identity as :-

(*) tribal & peasant revolts were locally based on local issues.
Eg. Santhal Rebellion against outsiders and not necessarily ब्रिटिश.

(*) socio-cultural diversity at every nook and corner concealing the

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

consciousness.

Revolt of 1857 (Two views)

- local issues of state of Jhansi, Lucknow, Kanpur etc.
- limited geographical base – south not included
- limited social base – intellectuals condemned.

- first war of independence (V.D. Savarkar)
- Mughal ruler was proclaimed emperor
- covered a lot of geographical area in North & eastern India.

Late 19th century.

- emergence of locally based political organisations.
  - Madras Presidency association
  - Bengal Bangabasha parishad
  - Bombay Presidency association
- formation of Indian National Congress in 1885.
- unification of various local political organisation.

However, social base was still limited to upper middle class intellectuals as social issues of peasants & labourers were not included.



National identity & consciousness started in 19th century but fully flourished in 20th century especially under leadership of Bal Gangadhar Tilak & Gandhiji

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. What were the conditions and circumstances that led to the emergence of Socialist Movement in India? Analyse the impact of socialist ideas on the Indian National Movement. (250 words) 15

भारत में समाजवादी आंदोलन के उद्भव के लिए उत्तरदायी परिस्थितियां और घटनाक्रम क्या थे? भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन पर समाजवादी विचारों के प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Socialist ideas refers to ideas of common pool of resources under common public ownership. Means of production should be under public control.

Emergence of socialist movements in India

Conditions & circumstances.

(1) Failure of methods of constitutional and political struggle under moderates
eg. 1907 Surat split of Congress

(2) Consciousness about imperialist & capitalist nexus
Eg. • Economic drain theory of Dadabhai Naoroji
• Explanation by Lala Lajpat Rai

(3) First world war (WWI) unveiled the true face of British Colonisers.

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(4) Ruralisation of Indian economy due to competition from British exports

(5) Difficulties faced by private industries in establishment against British in India without state help.

eg. steel industry

(6) Propagation of socialist ideas by revolutionary leaders.

eg. Bhagat Singh supported Marxist ideas and formed Hindustan Socialist Republican Organisation (HSRA)

(7) Peasant awakening in 1930s in the form of All Indian Kisan Manifesto & organisations

Impact of Socialist ideas

Positive

1) ↳ involvement of peasant and labour in national movement

eg. Civil Disobedience movement

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) redefined expectations and role of state - imperialism rejected
3) representation to all ~~kinds~~ classes in the Indian National Congress.
4) propagation of communist ideas under M.N. Roy, Jawahar Lal Nehru, Minoo Masani etc.
5) Bombay plan formulated by industrialists emphasised state role in industrialisation
6) Adoption of Mixed economy model by India post Independence.
7) five-year plans were made.

Negative :-

1) formation of splinter socialist parties after independence.
2) inherent problems in 5-year plans - lack of updation with changes in economy in 5year period.
3) Slowed down development & growth as state had limited resources.

Socialist ideas are integral part of Indian policy as mentioned in PREAMBLE. However, today India has refined them as per its own need for instance, doing away with planning Commission and establishing NITI Aayog.

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16. The short-sightedness of Congress, Jinnah's ambitions and British amorality – all played their part in the partition of India. Discuss. (250 words) 15

कांग्रेस की अदूरदर्शिता, जिन्ना की महत्वाकांक्षाएँ एवं अंग्रेज़ों की नीतिभ्रष्टता - सभी ने भारत के विभाजन में अपनी भूमिका निभाई। चर्चा कीजिए।

British Raj partitioned India into dominion of India and dominion of Pakistan during the process of decolonisation in 1947. Consequently, Pakistan became independent on 14th Aug., 1947 and India on 15th Aug, 1947 after partition.

Short-sightedness of Congress

(1) Agreed to Jinnah's demand of partition for the sake of independence

(2) Gandhiji was against independence with partition

(3) Congress was not successful in checking growth of communalism during freedom struggle.

(4) Jawaharlal Nehru argued that the leaders were getting weary after years of struggle and wanted quick resolution.

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Jinnah's ambition

(1) Jinnah had wanted a separate nation for "his Muslim brothers"

(2) He was politically ambitious and wanted to be at top political position & not under Nehru.

Eg. He became Governor-General of Pakistan Dominion post independence

(3) He painted Congress into non-muslim rather anti-muslim organisation and Muslim League as pro-muslim

(4) He rejected August offer, Cripps mission, Cabinet commission etc. as they did not promise separate nation

(5) He declared Direct Action (communal riots) when his demand of separate nation wasn't fulfilled.

British Amorality

(1) British had never wanted to decolonise Indian colony as evident from their August offer, Cripps mission etc.

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(2) At most, they wanted to Balkanize India as they leave it as evident from Wavell's plan and Mountbatten Balkan plan.

(3) British strengthened their control by fuelling communal riots and division of Indian society — DIVIDE & RULE

(4) They had wanted to make Pakistan ~~the~~ indirectly controlled just like Northern Ireland out of Ireland.

(5) British supported formation of Muslim league in 1900s against Indian National Congress. Partition of Bengal on communal lines was a trailer.

However, due to above reasons, partition of India became inevitable as leaders were able to foresee mass killings if not partitioned.

The ghost of Partition still affect Indo-pakistan relations. Despite all this, India has taken confidence building measures to mitigate the bitterness & strengthen relations.

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17. The Marathas had the potential to develop into a new pan-India empire replacing the Mughals, but that potential was never fully realized because of the nature of the Maratha polity itself. Discuss. (250 words) 15

मराठों में मुगलों को प्रतिस्थापित कर एक नए अखिल भारतीय साम्राज्य के रूप में विकसित होने की क्षमता थी, लेकिन स्वयं मराठा राजव्यवस्था की प्रकृति के कारण यह क्षमता कभी पूर्णतः साकार नहीं हो पाई। चर्चा कीजिए।

Intro

During late 18th century, Marathas emerged as one of the strong power in India and strongest in the western part. The strong and able leaders such as Shivaji Maharaj, Bajirao etc. strengthened it.

Mughals used to rule pan-India directly or indirectly (through Nawabs etc.) and were in direct conflict with Rajputas & Marathas.

Potential

(1) Army strength was way above the other powers except Mughals. It included cavalry, horses, elephants etc.

(2) Organisation under of army under Shivaji. Shivaji also taught them Guirella techniques.

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(3) visionary and able leaders such as Shivaji's mother, Sahuji, Bajirao Balaji (peshwas)

(4) victory in wars against Nizams of Hyderabad, Mysore, and Rajputas Rajputas in North.

(5) Administrative skills of Shivaji were well known and appreciated by even the Mughals (Aurangzeb)

Maratha polity

Maratha Empire in late 18th century

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Issues / non-realization of potential

(1) ~~Rivalry~~ Division of Marathan empire into Holkars, Scindias, Peshewas etc.

(2) Rivalry between the Marathan powers
Eg. Scindia didn't support (nominal) Peshwa in 1857 revolt.

(3) Rivalry within Marathan feudatory
Eg. After death of Baji Rao I, ~~to~~ struggle for power & peshwa seat became evident

(4) Combined opposition from all fronts
Eg. Rajputas in North, Mysore & Hyderabad in East and South-East respectively

(5) failure in assessing strength of rival
Eg. Third battle of Panipat, Marathan empire was brutally butchered.

However, Marathan potential saw some success under earlier rulers like Shivaji who unified the powers and strengthened & established the Marathas.



After third battle of Panipat, inherent weakness in Mughal as well as Menathan empire became evident.

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**18.** The failures of February revolution were the primary reasons behind October revolution in Russia. Examine. Also, discuss the consequences of October revolution for Russia and the world. **(250 words) 15**

फरवरी क्रांति की विफलताएँ रूस में अक्टूबर क्रांति के लिए उत्तरदायी प्राथमिक कारण थीं। परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, रूस और विश्व के लिए अक्टूबर क्रांति के परिणामों की विवेचना कीजिए।

In october manifesto (1905), Russia elected its representatives in Parliament called Duma and promised pay hike, cancellation of redumption payments, freedom of press etc. February & October revolutions of 1917 has its root in these promises.

~~Failure of~~ February revolution

February revolution occured because unfulfillment of october manifesto, 1905, failure of Stolypin's land reforms, industrial unrest, government repression through secret police, mass deportation etc.

Promises made to control revolution such as against participation in first world war (WW I), rivalry between Duma and Czars, food inflation, etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

## Reasons for october revolution (1917)

- Related to february revolution
  - failure of Provisional government under Kerensky.
  - non-withdrawal from WWI
  - non-fulfillment of promise of land distribution and immediate elections
  - Bolsheviks strengthened post february revolution — forceful land evictions
- Other factors
  - Rise of Soviets:-
    - Petrograd soviet that governed petrograd after february revolution of 1917 asked soldiers to obey only soviet
  - Rise of Lenin :-
    - Returned from exile with German help — RED GUARDS OF LENIN
    - demanded all power to be vested in soviets
    - offered attractive reforms → land distribution, withdrawal WWI, food inflation decrease.

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## Consequences

### Russia

- platform for civil war (1918-20)
- strengthened Lenin & his Red Guards.
- Menshevik (whites) weakened as they lost support of peasants
- War communism
  - save resources for fighting the war
  - nationalization of factories
  - requisition of food grains to feed army
  - military control of ration, strict discipline for workers.

### World

- Inspired revolutionaries. Eg. Increase in revolutionary ideas in Indian freedom struggle
- established first communist state USSR
- Alternative to capitalism
- policy of appeasement
- beginning of cold war.

Russian Revolution led to the spread of socialist ideas across the world especially in colonised nations.

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**19.** The League of Nations was only as strong as the determination of its leading members to stand up to fascist regimes. Examine in context of failure of the League of Nations. under UN. **(250 words) 15**

राष्ट्र संघ केवल उतना ही मजबूत था जितना इसके अग्रणी सदस्यों का फासीवादी शासनों के विरुद्ध खड़े होने का दृढ़ संकल्प मजबूत था। राष्ट्र संघ की विफलता के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

After the conclusion of first world war, League of Nations was established in 1920 in VIENNA CONGRESS. The aim was to strike a balance of power and collective security.

Leading members

- Britain and France were dominant members, Italy less dominant
- US did not join, Japan quit
- USSR was admitted very late (1934)

Failures

1) ↳ To stand up against fascist powers
   → Japan attacked Manchuria (China)
   → Italy attacked Abyssynia (Ethiopia)
   → could not check rise of fascist Germany, Italy & Japan
   → Policy of appeasement ~~sup~~ followed by France & Britain supported.

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2) Allegation of an allies organisation
↳ formed to implement Treaty of Versailles against Germany
↳ unjust treaties of dominant members Britain & France.
↳ Turkey, Italy were not satisfied.

3) failure of disarmament (Wilson's 14 point)
↳ Britain & France had not wanted self-disarmament

4) No military force of own
↳ option for countries to contribute as per their own will
→ nullified responsibility.

5) failed to prevent world war II because could not control rise of fascist Germany and Italy.

Minor Successes
↳ Resolution of minor international disputes
→ Greece - Bulgaria
→ Britain - Turkey
→ Finland - Sweden

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(2) Economic & Social work

- ↳ ILO for welfare of labours
- ↳ Refugee organisations helped jews
- ↳ Health organisation, Mandates Commission

Due to big failures and minor successes League of Nation is criticised for being a tool of control by superpowers. Policy of appeasement leads to a decline in its prestige.

After conclusion of world war II, League of Nations lost relevance and United Nations Organisation was established. It is similar to League of Nations in some aspects such as social & economic development work. However, it is more focussed on good governance (MDGs, SDGs), and has greater prestige. So far, UN is able to avoid a third world war while League of Nations failed at preventing world war II.

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**20.** While the roots of Naga insurgency lay in issues of identity and ethnicity, over the course of time it has evolved into a complex problem with political, social and economic ramifications. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

जहाँ नागा विद्रोह की जड़ें पहचान एवं नृजातीयता के मुद्दों में निहित हैं, वहीं समय के साथ यह राजनीतिक, सामाजिक और आर्थिक निहितार्थों से युक्त एक जटिल समस्या के रूप में विकसित हुई है। **चर्चा कीजिए।**

Naga insurgency has kept North Eastern India unstable since British times. There are demands of autonomy and separate ~~stat~~ Nagalim.

Roots of insurgency

(1) Influx of outsiders during British time. This resulted into tribal revolts

(2) Outsiders create an anxiety about identity and ethnicity, hence, insurgency.

(3) Promises of autonomy and self-government are half heartedly fulfilled.

(4) Issue across borders due to which it is difficult to fulfill demand of Nagalim.

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(5) Moreover, they demand a separate country carved out of Assam, Manipur, Arunachal as well. This is difficult to fulfill peacefully.

Evolution

(1) Started in British times in 19th century

(2) Continued in 20th century. Britain gave independence to India. So two views emerged.

- Nagaland is an Indian territory (Government of India)
- Nagaland is separate country and it has also become independent with independence from British Rule [Naga Insurgents]

(3) Promises made by Indian Government through Naga Accord, or meetings with leaders are not completely fulfilled.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Ramifications

Political → Insurgency
→ emergency of splinter groups
eg. phizo's, Nagalim (NSCN) etc.
→ Multiple claims to state
→ Government of Nagaland (constitutional)
→ Insurgents supported state

Social → social unrest
→ delay in justice, quick justice offered by insurgent groups
→ loss of culture, feeling anxiety of loss of identity.

Economic → poor development of the region
→ non-realisation of economic potential due to geography
eg. hydropower generation
→ Issue of drug addiction due to porous borders → less production

To resolve the Naga issue, we need holistic approach which includes development, eradication of insurgency, acknowledgement of tribal rights, and following Nehru's Tribal Panchsheel to give them maximum autonomy of self-governance.